

EXHIBIT 8

Shattered:

The Continuing, Damaging,
and Disparate Legacy of
Broken Windows Policing
in New York City

NYCLU

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

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ABOUT THE NYCLU

The New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) is one of the nation's foremost defenders of civil liberties and civil rights. Founded in 1951 as the New York affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, the NYCLU is a not-for-profit, nonpartisan organization with eight chapters and regional offices and more than 180,000 members across the state. The NYCLU's mission is to defend and promote the fundamental principles and values embodied in the Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, and the New York Constitution, including freedom of speech and religion, and the right to privacy, equality and due process of law for all New Yorkers. For more information, please visit www.nyclu.org.



Executive Summary

To better understand the impacts of aggressive policing on New Yorkers, in 2016 the New York Civil Liberties Union surveyed nearly 1,500 people in neighborhoods with historically high and low numbers of official stop-and-frisk reports. We refer to these neighborhoods as **heavily policed** communities and **lightly policed** communities.

What we uncovered should trouble anyone who thinks the days of stop-and-frisk abuses are behind us. The NYPD's adherence to the Broken Windows theory of crime continues to cause innocent black and brown New Yorkers to feel targeted and harassed while they go about their daily lives. And the disparate levels of enforcement across neighborhoods means that New Yorkers' experience of policing depends largely on their zip code.

Our groundbreaking survey revealed:

- More than two-thirds (67 percent) of respondents in heavily policed communities feared having a friend or family member killed by police (15 percent of respondents in lightly policed communities felt the same way).
- 85 percent of survey respondents in heavily policed communities said they actively changed things about their behavior, relationships, use of space, or schedule to avoid police surveillance.
- More than a third (41 percent) of respondents in heavily policed communities reported enduring extreme physical force from police, compared to just four percent in lightly policed communities.
- Almost half (48 percent) of respondents in heavily policed communities said the police wrongly accused them of committing a crime.

- Nearly one in five respondents in heavily policed communities (16 percent) reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by police (versus five percent for those in lightly policed neighborhoods).
- Nearly half (46 percent) of respondents in heavily policed neighborhoods reported that calling police for help would actually make a situation worse, where only 16 percent of those in lightly policed areas held that view.
- 44 percent of respondents in heavily policed communities and nearly a quarter (24 percent) living in lightly policed communities actually wanted fewer police in their neighborhood.

NYPD officers behave in radically different ways depending on what zip code they are working. In the face of these findings of inequity, fear, and abuse, the City must enact major reforms. The City must end Broken Windows policing, stop hiding police misconduct, require police to tell people their rights, and stop concealing high-power surveillance technologies from the public.

New Yorkers told us the way to move forward. The NYPD must listen.

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The Two Faces of the NYPD

In 2013, New Yorkers were focused on ending the discriminatory NYPD practice known as stop-and-frisk. New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio swept into office promising to end abusive police practices and New York's "Tale of Two Cities." He pledged to create a New York where people of different backgrounds across all neighborhoods could thrive equally.

As part of his vision, de Blasio emphasized that he would be "the only candidate to end a stop-and-frisk era that targets minorities."ⁱ Stop-and-frisk, a police practice of stopping and questioning people in public and subjecting them to searches of their bodies in sometimes invasive ways, and often without cause, had become widespread under the Bloomberg administration and had become the subject of public anger.

Fast forward three years into de Blasio's first term. The mayor reported dramatic decreases in reported stop-and-frisks, without a resultant uptick in crime. In fact, the reported use of stop-and-frisk plummeted in Mayor Bloomberg's last year in office, even though it was a pillar of his public safety strategy. While unreported stops are still a problem, the decrease in *reported* stops indicated that this activity was deprioritized by the department. Since then, de Blasio has been able to push the numbers even lower, while reported crimes also continue to decrease.

Accordingly, the practice has lost some of its most outspoken defenders. In a police officer training video used last year, Police Commissioner James O'Neill called stop-and-frisk "a tool that was overused, and sometimes misused. And that led to widespread resentment and distrust of our department, especially in communities of color."ⁱⁱ Even the *New York Daily News*, which had editorialized that a 2013 court ruling limiting stop-and-frisk would "push the city back toward the ravages of lawlessness and bloodshed," had come to admit that "our fears were baseless," and "we were wrong."ⁱⁱⁱ

Since the stop-and-frisk era, the most visible display of unequal and abusive policing has receded in many people's minds. Yet people of color in New York City, particularly in and around public housing, continue to experience disproportionate police contact, abuse, harassment, and discrimination. Indeed, people of color are more likely to be stopped by the police wherever they go in the city. The Broken Windows ethos that gave rise to excessive stop-and-frisk remains the backbone of the current Mayor and Police Commissioner's public safety philosophy. Broken Windows theory is still a tool for the NYPD to occupy communities, regularly intruding and complicating the daily lives of people of color in New York City.

When it comes
to the way
New Yorkers
are policed,
**THE TALE OF
TWO CITIES
LIVES ON.**

The theory of Broken Windows policing posits that if minor crimes are allowed to happen in a neighborhood without recourse, and signs of neglect like literal broken windows are visible, then it will lead to more disorder and eventually to serious crime. In practice in New York, the theory has been used as cover for discriminatory policing and harassment of communities of color. The result is the impression that NYPD officers are an occupying force in targeted neighborhoods, where every move is scrutinized and small infractions can have life-altering consequences.

When it comes to the way New Yorkers are policed, the tale of two cities lives on.

People of color report being surveilled, harassed, abused, and punished by police all over New York City. This is felt most intensely in particular neighborhoods, most of which are home to disproportionate numbers of black New Yorkers. The NYCLU and our partners hear consistently that stop-and-frisks are still happening, even if unreported. But police harassment of other kinds, and the impact of living in an occupied neighborhood, is either ignored or poorly understood by most of the rest of the city, including the mayor.

In 2016, to get a clearer idea of how aggressive policing impacts people in this “post” stop-and-frisk era, the NYCLU conducted an extensive surveying campaign of nearly 1,500 New Yorkers in neighborhoods with historically high and low numbers of official stop-and-frisk reports. We refer to these neighborhoods as heavily policed communities and lightly policed communities.

What we uncovered should trouble anyone who thinks the days of stop-and-frisk abuses are behind us. The NYPD’s adherence to the Broken Windows theory of crime continues to cause innocent black and brown New Yorkers to feel targeted and harassed while they go about their daily lives. And the disparate levels of enforcement across neighborhoods means that New Yorkers’ experience of policing depends heavily on their zip code.

Taken together, the survey’s findings reveal two faces of the NYPD; the one in mostly white neighborhoods that doesn’t intrude on people living their lives; and the one in neighborhoods with mostly people of color, that constantly watches and harasses the community.

Most New Yorkers living in heavily policed communities who took our survey said they felt targeted by police. A majority believed they were targeted because of their race, and even more believed they were singled out because of the community they live in.

Our survey takers in communities targeted by the NYPD endured more than twice as much police initiated contact, had six-times more physical contact with police, and reported seeing police surveillance tools twice as often in their daily lives. Nearly half (46 percent) of survey respondents in heavily policed neighborhoods reported that calling police for help would actually make a situation worse, where only 16 percent of those in lightly policed areas held that view. And respondents in heavily policed neighborhoods were less likely to go out in public and more likely to take measures specifically to avoid police, such as changing their route home.

It is indisputable that New York has come a long way in terms of public safety—it is one of the safest cities in the world. So heavy police presence feels disconnected from any additional gain in terms of safety from serious crime. In 2016 the average number of major crimes^{iv} was 19 per 1,000 residents for the five precincts^v that encompass the heavily policed neighborhoods in our survey. In comparison, the average number for the 10 precincts^{vi} that encompass the lightly policed neighborhoods was 15 per 1,000. In 2016, murder and rape were the most infrequent crimes in New York City, comprising only five percent of the major crimes in both the heavily and lightly policed communities.

The crime rates in both the heavily and lightly policed communities are comparable. But the difference in the amounts of abuse, harassment, surveillance, and criminalization reported in the two communities is stark.

Neighborhoods across New York have enjoyed the same plummeting rate of serious crime, but not all have seen a reduction in police presence.

In 2017 the NYPD launched a “neighborhood policing”^{vii} program meant to increase trust and communication between residents of heavily policed communities and their local precinct. Under the initiative, the same officers work in the same neighborhoods on the same shifts, “increasing their familiarity with local residents and local problems,” according to the NYPD, and some officers are rewarded for engaging in non-enforcement interactions in the community. While the intentions might be good, true neighborhood safety and dignity is not compatible with adherence to the Broken Windows philosophy. As long as police aggressively target minor offenses in only certain neighborhoods, the investment in neighborhood policing tactics is just window dressing.

Further, according to our survey, for people living in heavily policed communities, knowing a police officer by name, or having an officer know you by name or by sight, is more likely to create a sense of unease than of comfort.

No one should have to exchange their freedom for safety — no matter where they live, work, or go to school. True public safety requires a community empowered with the resources and self-determination to thrive, not a neighborhood burdened by constant police control and suspicion.

To end the Tale of Two Cities, the mayor, elected officials, and police officials will need to confront the two faces of the NYPD.



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Navigating Neighborhood Networks:

A GROUND- BREAKING NYCLU SURVEY ON BEING POLICED

To hear directly from New Yorkers about how they experience policing in their everyday lives, we spent six weeks designing an innovative survey in consultation with people in impacted communities, academics, police officers, and community activists. This wide consultation ensured our survey questions were understandable, meaningful, and would elicit information across a broad range of perspectives. We used innovative surveying techniques including Respondent-Driven Sampling to reach deep into neighborhood networks, surveying populations that are traditionally hard to study, including homeless people and teenagers.

The survey was conducted by the NYCLU and researchers from the Public Science Project at the City University of New York between October 2016 and May 2017. Survey takers were New Yorkers between the ages of 14 and 40, the group most likely to be stopped by police.^{viii} We identified the heavily impacted locations for our survey – Brownsville, East Harlem, and the South Bronx – by choosing neighborhoods with historically high rates of reported stop-and-frisks and criminal court summonses.^{ix} For our comparison group, we identified neighborhoods from those same boroughs that have historically low rates of stop-and-frisk: Williamsburg, Park Slope, the Upper East and Upper West Sides, Greenwich Village, SoHo, the East Village, Riverdale and Spuyten Duyvil. We included more neighborhoods in lightly policed communities because of anticipated lower response rates.

The survey contained questions aimed at discovering how people living in a heavily policed community and a lightly policed community experience policing, the impact of policing on their day-to-day lives, and how policing might be improved. A full set of graphics showing the results of the survey is available at nyclu.org/shattered.

For the heavily impacted neighborhoods, we sought to create a survey experience that was also a service to the neighborhood. We administered the survey in person, in public places including libraries and community centers, and had lawyers and social workers on hand to offer advice to anyone who asked (not just survey takers). For the lightly policed communities, respondents took the survey online. We used sampling techniques to try to capture many of the same demographic characteristics in both heavily and lightly policed communities.^x

WHAT MAKES OUR SURVEY SPECIAL

We designed our survey in consultation with impacted community members, including members of the NYCLU's Teen Activist Project, current and former police officers, policy experts from across the political spectrum, members of the Justice Committee and Communities United for Police Reform and community volunteers in Chelsea, Brownsville, and East Harlem, among others.^{xi} We wanted our questions to be relevant, understandable, and meaningful, and we wanted offer people useful information about their rights in police encounters.

We made sure our survey was easily navigated using iPads, smartphones, or computers^{xii}, available in Spanish, and included visual components. We included informative icons designed by an illustrator to ensure that people would understand the different policing technologies and interactions we were describing.

In each location we kept our process and location the same for a minimum of five weekdays from 10am-7pm. In Brownsville, we offered the survey at the Brooklyn Public Library – Stone Avenue Branch from October 24-28, 2016; in the South Bronx, we offered the survey at the Morrisania Air Rights Houses in a residents' community room from November 1-4 and 7, 2016; and in East Harlem, we offered the survey in the meeting room of Community Board 11 from January 30-February 3, 2017. Respondents took the survey on a NYCLU-provided iPad using a private WiFi network we set up. We could accommodate 10 survey takers at a time, in approximately 45-minute increments. Respondents could receive assistance to interpret or understand questions or the mechanics of the iPad from our staff and volunteers if needed.

The survey collected information from hundreds of questions that addressed the full depth and breadth of experiences with and attitudes towards policing in New York City. It is likely the **most comprehensive study of police interactions during the de Blasio era** in terms of the amount of information collected.

Reaching People Where They Live

We used a sampling method called Respondent-Driven Sampling in order to get a reliable sample in each heavily policed neighborhood, which were roughly one square mile each. We used Respondent-Driven Sampling in the heavily impacted neighborhoods because it is an effective strategy for collecting data from hard-to-reach populations.^{xiii}

First, we recruited roughly ten residents in each neighborhood who were given \$30 each to complete our survey. When finished, they were given three unique ID tickets to distribute to people they knew who qualified for our study. The original residents were paid an additional \$10 for each person they referred who completed the survey. Once the new participants completed the survey, they also received \$30 and three referral tickets. This cycle continued for the entire duration of our neighborhood stay and advanced as many as seven waves from the original group of ten people.

In all, we collected and analyzed information from 1,490 New Yorkers.^{xiv}

The Tale is Told:

IMPACTS OF HEAVY POLICING

Five years into Mayor de Blasio's tenure, despite the reduction of stop-and-frisk and the appointment of a new police commissioner, New Yorkers across heavily policed communities reported to the NYCLU that they are still surveilled, harassed, and disrespected by police. Far from feeling that neighborhood officers are invested in their well-being, these New Yorkers reported that daily activities are treated as crimes or suspicious behavior. They also told us that most of what they want in their neighborhoods, including high quality schools and help getting jobs, has nothing to do with putting more police in the streets, despite the NYPD's common refrain that people want more cops in their communities.

Fear, Distrust, and Changing Your Behavior to Avoid Police

Pervasive, ubiquitous policing takes a heavy toll on people. They are less likely to trust police or to call them when they need help. They are less likely to be comforted by an officer's presence and they often take steps to avoid police as much as possible. And though we discovered that people in both types of communities like to do the same things in their free time, police are much more likely to interfere with people's leisure activities in heavily policed communities.

The NYPD maintains that it only floods neighborhoods with police to drive down crime. The department says people want this type of policing where they live because it makes them feel safer. But our survey reveals the opposite is often true.

PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES:

A police invasion, Darren, Bushwick

I have four older brothers and all of them have been in the criminal justice system. I served 20 years. When I was growing up in Bushwick it was hyper-policed. The police were like an outside entity invading my community.

In fact, 71 percent of the respondents living in heavily policed communities told us that there was at least one time when they felt unsafe because of the presence of police during 2016. Even 46 percent of the New Yorkers we spoke to in lightly policed communities said the same thing. Respondents in heavily policed communities were more likely to feel unprotected (35 percent versus 29 percent) and not helped by the police (37 percent versus 12 percent). They were more likely to say that police create problems (50 percent versus 12 percent) and make things worse (47 percent versus 11 percent). They also more frequently said police are bad at solving crimes (43 percent versus 11 percent) and that police have a negative impact on their lives (44 percent versus six percent).

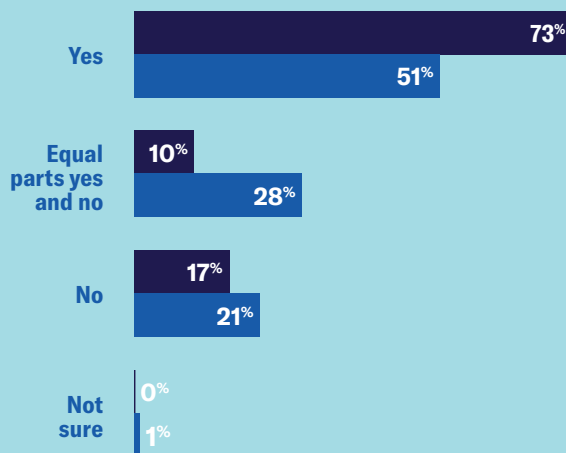
ASKING POLICE FOR HELP

Safety isn't just about police investigating crimes — it's also about being able to turn to someone in an emergency. Nearly a fifth of those living in heavily and lightly policed neighborhoods called the police at least once in 2016 (19 percent in heavily policed communities versus 18 percent in lightly policed communities.) When asked about people's most recent (or only) call to police in 2016, people in heavily policed neighborhoods were more likely to tell us that police showed up late and made situations worse and they also more often reported being unsatisfied with police responses.^{xv}

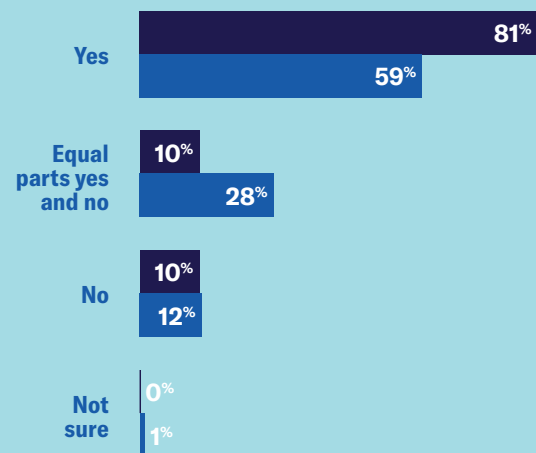
The last time you asked police for help:

- Lightly Policed Communities
- Heavily Policed Communities

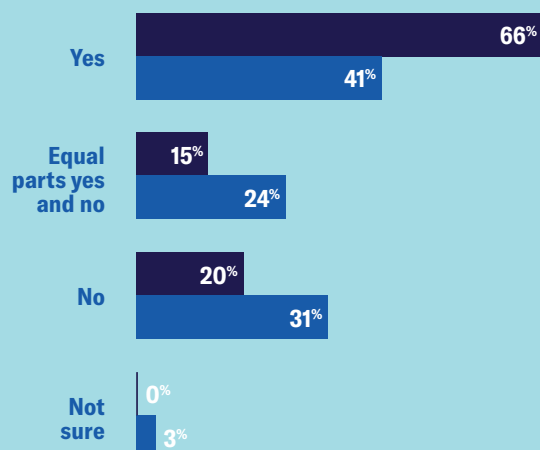
Were the police helpful?



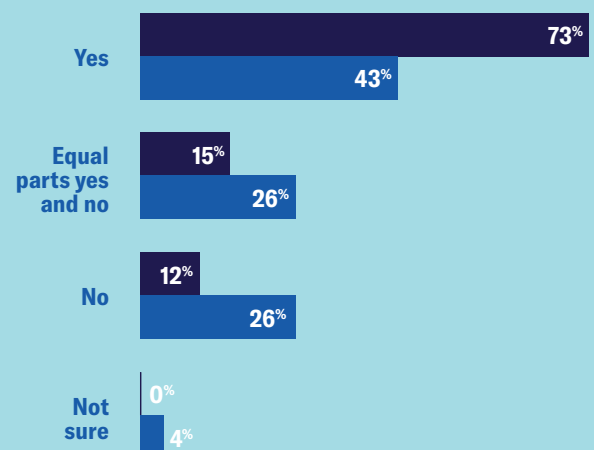
Were the police respectful?



Did the situation improve because of police?



Were you satisfied with the police encounter?



Likely because of their negative experiences with police, 61 percent of those living in heavily policed neighborhoods said they wished there was a place to get help other than from the police. Even 36 percent of those in lightly policed communities desired somewhere else to go.

PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES:

‘Everybody ‘Hates You,’

Felicia Whitely: former police officer (11 years)

I think it takes a certain kind of person to be a police officer, I don’t think just anybody can be a police officer. Everybody in New York hates you, you have on this blue uniform, you feel like a walking target. I don’t take any of it personally. It’s the culture of cops not to talk about cops. You just follow the rules. The higher-ups intimidate the people lowest on the totem pole. And unfortunately, a lot of things don’t come to light because no one’s talking.

For many in heavily policed communities, police not only fail to make people feel safe, but they represent a serious threat to their lives and the lives of their loved ones. More than two-thirds (67 percent) of respondents in heavily policed communities feared having a friend or family member killed by police (a surprising 15 percent of respondents in lightly policed communities felt the same way). Slightly fewer (64 percent versus 10 percent) feared that they themselves could be killed by police. And almost half (43 percent) of the respondents in heavily policed neighborhoods feared they could be sexually assaulted by police compared to six percent in lightly policed communities.

Large percentages of people in heavily policed communities reported that police at times made them feel scared (64 percent), unsafe (71 percent) and nervous (74 percent).

Unsurprisingly, negative feelings about police have a major impact on people’s behavior. People in heavily policed communities told us they take various measures to avoid police or police surveillance.

In fact, 85 percent of survey respondents in heavily policed communities said they actively changed some things about their behavior, relationships, use of space, or schedule to avoid police surveillance in 2016. They changed their appearance (22 percent) and their demeanor (36 percent). They rearranged their social experiences, such as choosing not to visit friends and/or family (22 percent) or changing how they use social media (28 percent). And residents also reported negotiating their environment by changing their route (49 percent), spending less time in public space (37 percent), and staying somewhere else (26 percent), all to avoid the NYPD.

By contrast, the majority of respondents in lightly policed communities said they had never avoided police in the past year (65 percent). We found, however, that people in lightly policed communities who identified as black and/or Latinx were more likely to report finding ways to avoid police (49 percent) than those who identified as white (28 percent). Once again, the statistics show that police are more likely to stop people of color anywhere in the city, rather than the common belief that cops “go where the crime is.”

Police Interference in Everyday Activities

As striking as some of the differences between the two communities were, there were powerful similarities between the groups as well. When asked what they do for fun, people in all communities said they liked to do things like play basketball or soccer, go out to live events or movies, and go to the park. People often said they liked to do these things with their friends and family.

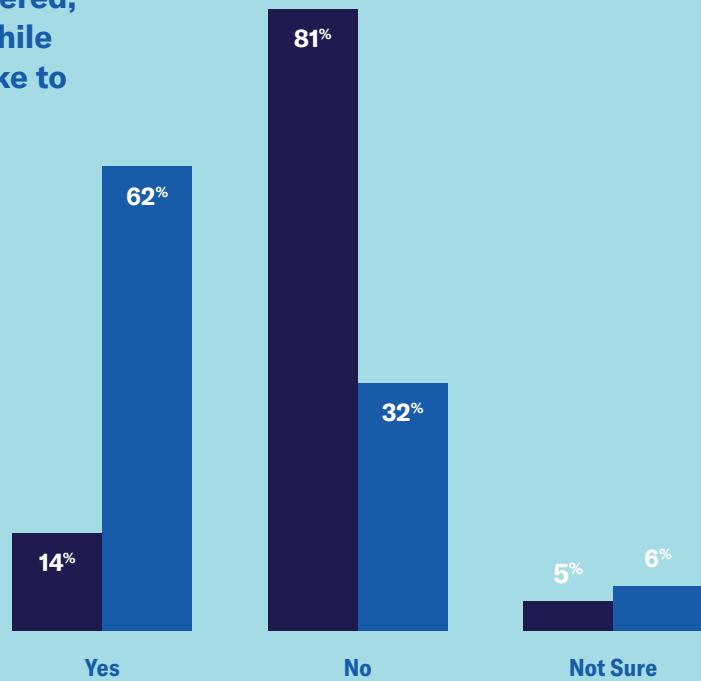
People in heavily policed communities reported astonishingly high rates of police interfering with their everyday activities, demonstrating that police are involved in people’s lives in ways that have nothing to do with a threat to public safety. In heavily policed communities, 62 percent of respondents said the police interrupted one of their listed activities in the last year, and 45 percent reported having more than one activity interrupted. In lightly policed communities, by contrast, only 14 percent of people told us that at least one of their leisure activities were disrupted and only five percent said this happened more than once.

WHAT PEOPLE DO IN THEIR FREE TIME

We asked New Yorkers what they do for fun, and whether the police had ever interfered with that activity. What we found was that people in neighborhoods across the city enjoy the same types of activities—spending time with friends and family, playing sports and exercising, and walking around the neighborhood. But people’s ability to engage in those activities freely is very different depending on where they live.

In the last year, have the police every bothered, interfered, stopped you or harassed you while you were participating in an activity you like to do in the neighborhood?

- Lightly Policed Communities
- Heavily Policed Communities



Constant Police Intrusion

Percentage of people in communities who reported some form of police-initiated contact

- Lightly Policed Communities
- Heavily Policed Communities

"Yes" for at least one type of contact



"No" for all types of contact



"No" for at least one type of contact and "not sure" for at least one type of contact



"Not Sure" for all types of contact



The NYPD has backed away from stop-and-frisk, which was proven to be abusive, discriminatory and often illegal. But our survey showed that policing in New York is still a "tale of two cities." Heavily policed community members reported much higher rates of police-initiated contact.

If you live in a lightly policed neighborhood, chances are a police officer will never stop you. They likely won't demand that you empty your pockets or ask you to put your hands against the wall while they search you in front of your friends, family or neighbors. But if you live in a heavily policed neighborhood, you are much more likely to have these experiences, sometimes over and over again, even when you've done nothing wrong. And citywide data shows that you're most likely to be stopped if you are a black or Latino man.^{xvi}

Nearly three quarters (73 percent) of survey respondents in heavily policed communities said police had initiated contact with them at least once in 2016, compared to less than a third (28 percent) in lightly policed communities. Encounters with the police happened in the streets, but also inside or immediately outside their apartment buildings (30 percent versus six percent for people in lightly policed communities), on public transportation (12 percent versus seven percent), and in parks (18 percent versus six percent).

Police contact was also common in public schools for students in heavily policed communities. More than half (61 percent) told us they had contact with school safety officers or other police compared to 29 percent of public school students in lightly policed communities.

Almost everywhere they go in their neighborhood, people in heavily policed communities were more likely to deal with police.

All Eyes on You

New Yorkers reported to the NYCLU that living in a heavily policed neighborhood means always feeling like you're under suspicion. When you go outside, when you talk with your friends, when you go to the ATM, attend school, or even when you walk into your own apartment building — you feel like you are always being watched.

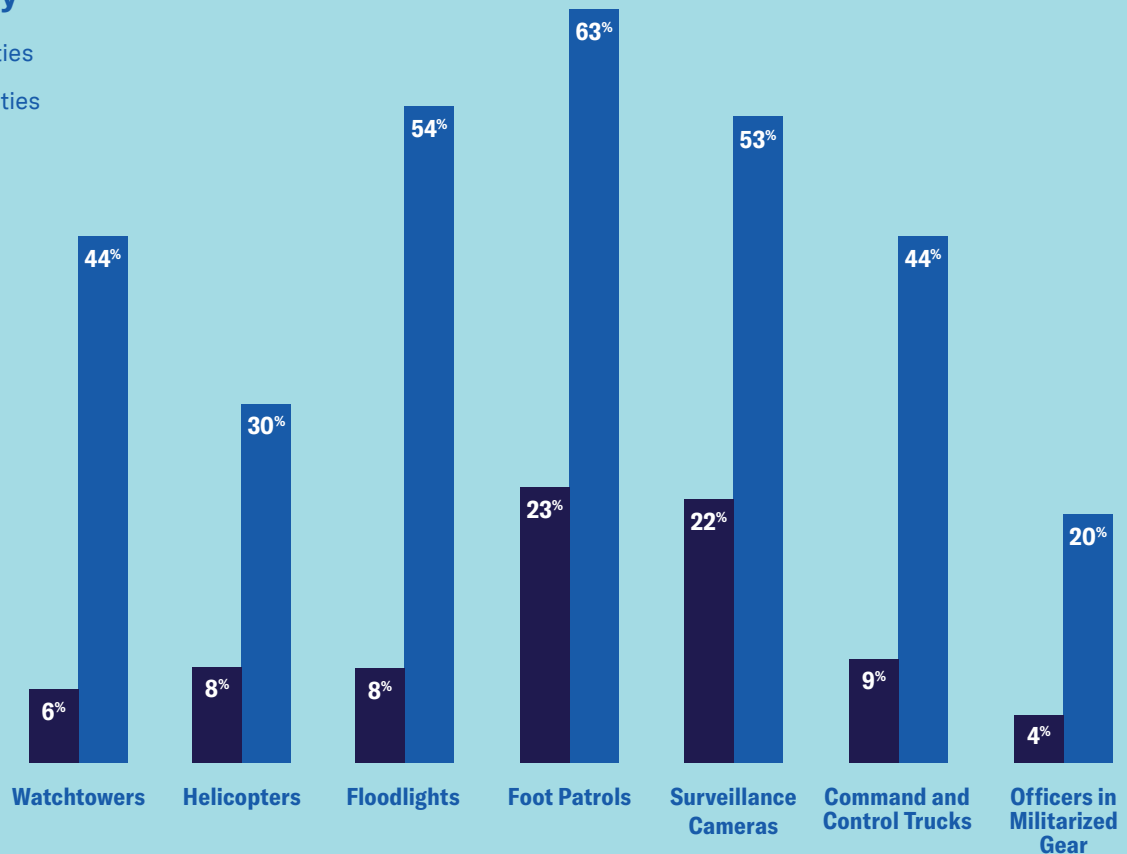
Just walking around in Brownsville or the South Bronx, you see police equipment everywhere, even when there aren't officers around. Innocent people who are just coming home from work must pass giant police watch towers that extend several dozen feet into the air where officers can track their movements and leave the impression on residents that they could be under surveillance at any time. NYPD floodlights bathe public spaces in blinding light, pouring into people's apartment windows, sometimes even overnight. These are the daily incursions into the private lives of thousands of New Yorkers who have done nothing wrong.

ALWAYS BEING WATCHED

Some New Yorkers experience a surveillance state every day. For others, NYPD surveillance equipment and tactics are barely noticeable.

Surveillance seen daily

■ Lightly Policed Communities
■ Heavily Policed Communities



The NYPD floods heavily policed neighborhoods with high-tech, invasive, and sometimes mysterious surveillance equipment that often comes courtesy of the U.S. military. These technologies make mass surveillance significantly easier and can make communities feel more like a battlefield than a neighborhood. Our survey asked about people's experiences with various forms of surveillance employed by the NYPD including uniformed and plainclothes officers, foot patrols, command-center trucks (sometimes equipped with satellites and speakers), police with militarized equipment like riot gear and machine guns, surveillance cameras, watch-towers, flood lights and helicopters. Obviously, people could not tell us if they were subject to the NYPD's

covert and digital surveillance, though it is quite likely that at least some of them are.

More than eight out of 10 (85 percent) survey respondents who lived in heavily policed neighborhoods felt surveilled by police at times. They felt they were being watched while doing simple activities outside, such as walking (59 percent), hanging out in the park (54 percent), going to the store (49 percent), using the subway (40 percent), or even standing at the ATM (30 percent). Nearly half felt watched in more private spaces like their own building (50 percent) or using technology (19 percent suspected the NYPD monitored their texting and 29 percent suspected their social media activity was under surveillance).

Revealingly, people in heavily policed communities told us they feel generally uncomfortable knowing an officer by name or an officer knowing them by name. This was in contrast to people in lightly policed communities who generally viewed that kind of familiarity as a good thing. We suspect this is because people in heavily policed communities are used to the negative consequences that come from being constantly watched by police.

When we asked people why they thought they were being targeted for surveillance, 63 percent of people in heavily policed communities felt it was because of the neighborhood they live in. By contrast, when we asked residents in lightly policed communities if they felt targeted by police, 89 percent of them said they did not feel targeted by police because of where they live.

POLICING POVERTY

Our survey also demonstrated the heavy toll Broken Windows policing takes on homeless people. Forty percent of people who told us they were homeless during 2016 reported being stopped-and-frisked or arrested. And 71 percent said police had searched their property.

Overall, 17 percent of survey takers living in heavily policed communities told us they experienced a level three encounter in 2016 and nearly half of those people (43 percent) said this happened to them more than once. By contrast, only one percent of those surveyed in the lightly policed communities reported being stopped-and-frisked even once.

Despite these disparities, NYPD data shows that the large majority of 14 to 40 year-olds in precincts associated with both heavily policed and lightly policed communities were innocent of any crime at the time they were stopped (69 percent in heavily policed communities and 78 percent in lightly policed communities.) And when arrests were made, they seldom resulted in a conviction.^{xvii}

Even when stops don't result in a conviction or an arrest, they can still lead to harassment, invasion of privacy, verbal abuse, or physical assault by police. The more frequently stops happen, the greater the chances are

that a stop goes wrong and a person's rights are violated. Even when an arrest doesn't lead to a conviction, a person's life can still be turned upside down. It can impact their job prospects, housing situation, childcare, and a host of other aspects of daily life. For people in heavily policed communities, these consequences are often one stop away.

An Encounter that Can Shape Your Whole Life

People in heavily policed communities told us that police regularly impacted many aspects of their daily lives, from making them late to work or school to seizing or destroying their property to accusing them of things they didn't do.

Police interactions in heavily policed neighborhoods have concrete, negative impacts that people in lightly policed communities rarely have to contend with. Eighty percent of people in lightly policed communities said they had not experienced anything because of police. Only 24 percent of people in heavily policed communities said the same.

In other words, more than three-quarters of people in heavily policed neighborhoods told us that the police negatively impacted their lives. This impact is a tax on innocent New Yorkers just for living in certain neighborhoods, and the collective economic and psychological impact is something the city must address. The consequences of these interactions ranged from missing work (22 percent in heavily policed communities versus three percent in lightly policed communities) or school (19 percent versus 0.7 percent), to losing property (29 percent versus two percent) or having property damaged (23 percent versus three percent). More than 1 in 10 people (11 percent) in heavily policed neighborhoods said police interactions in the last year caused them to be unable to provide care for their children or their family, compared to two percent in lightly policed neighborhoods.

One of the most jarring statistics we uncovered was the large number of people in heavily policed communities who said police had wrongly accused them of committing a crime. Almost half (48 percent) of respondents in heavily policed communities said the police wrongly accused them of committing a crime in 2016 as compared to six percent in lightly policed neighborhoods. People in heavily policed areas commonly told us they were falsely

accused of trespassing (25 percent versus one percent in lightly policed communities), being in a gang (22 percent versus 0.4 percent) carrying drugs (17 percent versus one percent) or selling them (15 percent versus 0.4 percent), and carrying a gun (14 percent versus one percent).

False allegations not only erode trust between the community and police officers who are supposed to protect them, but they signal to people in heavily policed communities that officers view them only as criminals.

These are just some of the ways police make life harder for people in heavily policed communities. They are examples of the types of experiences that make people fear or even hate the police. The NYPD is too often an obstacle for people in heavily policed areas to overcome, rather than a resource they can call on for help.

Harassment and Abuse

Our survey uncovered widespread reports of harassment, abuse and mistreatment at the hands of NYPD officers in heavily policed neighborhoods. People told us officers regularly curse at them. Many people said they were sexually harassed by police and others even said they sustained serious injuries as a result of physical violence inflicted by officers. Not surprisingly, this type of treatment was reported much less frequently by people in lightly policed neighborhoods.

More than half the people we surveyed in heavily policed communities (53 percent) said they experienced physical contact with the police in 2016. That's more than six times higher than respondents in lightly policed communities (eight percent). More than a third (41 percent) reported extreme physical force, compared to just four percent in lightly policed communities.

Experiences ranged from being hit, slapped, or punched (12 percent versus one percent), pushed against a car or wall (14 percent versus one percent), to an officer pointing a gun at (11 percent versus one percent) or choking them (six percent versus 0.4 percent). This extreme force occasionally led to injury (seven percent versus one percent) and some even needed to seek medical attention (five percent versus one percent).

WHEN A POLICE ENCOUNTER TURNS PHYSICAL

Nearly half of people we surveyed in heavily policed communities reported some physical contact with the police, while fewer than one in ten in less policed communities reported that experience.

- Lightly Policed Communities
- Heavily Policed Communities

Use of Physical Restraint/Force



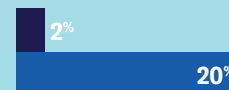
Physical Violence



Restraint with Handcuffs



Threat of Gun



Physical Injury



PERSONAL PERSPECTIVES:
‘Put Your Number in My Phone’
Khaidija, Harlem

This officer, he comes up to me, he’s like: How are you? I was just like: Fine? I felt like I was obligated to speak! He said: I just saw you walking down the street and I thought you were really beautiful. I was like: You use your power as a cop to flirt with me? Are you serious right now? And he just like aggressively hands his phone to me and he’s like: Put your number in my phone. It’s not like any other person on the street where I can be like: Leave me alone. And just go about my day. This person has a gun and it’s very visible and it can, like, kill me. So I put my number in and he calls it just to make sure it’s my number. He says: I’m gonna see you tonight. I was walking away and he just grabbed my arm and he was like: What’s your name? I didn’t get your name.

Sexual Harassment

Our survey uncovered alarmingly high rates of reported sexual harassment and some instances of reported sexual abuse by police officers. These encounters are all the more concerning because of the incredible power police officers have over the civilians they interact with every day. Officers have enormous discretion to decide who to arrest and charge and what to accuse them of. Because of this power imbalance, sexual harassment by police officers is especially pernicious. People are more likely to feel like they have to endure the harassment because they don’t want to risk angering a police officer who has the power to arrest or even physically hurt or kill them.

Nearly one in five survey respondents in heavily policed communities (16 percent) reported at least one incident of sexual harassment by police in 2016 (versus five percent for those in lightly policed neighborhoods). For example, 14 percent (versus five percent) reported experiencing sexual attention like receiving catcalls, getting asked for their number or getting asked for sexual favors. Five percent (versus 0.4 percent) said they were touched sexually by police and three percent (versus zero percent) claimed they were sexually assaulted.

LGBTQ NEW YORKERS AND POLICE

LGBTQ people in heavily policed communities were more than twice as likely as other people in their communities to report receiving sexual attention from police (24 percent versus 11 percent). They were also more likely than their neighbors to say they asked for help from police and did not receive it (62 percent versus 46 percent). And nearly one in five LGBTQ people in heavily policed communities said they relive negative experiences with police when they see them, compared to 9 percent of others in their communities.

Verbal Harassment

The NYPD under Mayor de Blasio regularly talks of its goal of building respect and collegiality between police and communities. Yet a large percentage of people in heavily policed neighborhoods told us they were verbally assaulted by police.

Sixty-one percent of survey respondents in heavily policed communities reported at least one negative verbal police encounter in 2016, compared to 15 percent in less policed communities. One in four people in heavily policed communities said they were shouted at by police, (25 percent versus five percent), cursed at (26 percent versus four percent) or threatened with arrest (33 percent versus three percent).



AND NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

People in all our surveyed communities reported about the same levels of positive interactions with police. Most people we talked to were shown respect, courtesy and care by the police at least once in 2016 (66 percent in heavily policed communities versus 73 percent in lightly policed communities). Nearly identical percentages in heavily and lightly policed neighborhoods reported instances when an officer showed them respect (38 percent versus 36 percent), gave directions when asked (36 percent versus 33 percent), carried on a nice conversation (25 percent versus 22 percent) and did something nice (12 percent versus 15 percent). This confirms what many people already know—individual officers are not always the root of the problem. To really improve, the whole system has to change.

What People Want

What can we do to meet the needs of different neighborhoods? When we asked people, their answers rarely had anything to do with policing.

We are often told by the Mayor and police officials that people in heavily policed communities want more police and more police activity, but our survey respondents want the city to invest in their communities in other ways.

When we asked what the five most important aspects of a safe and healthy community, people in both heavily policed and lightly policed neighborhoods picked similar things.

Good schools, for example, was the most endorsed option for New Yorkers in both heavily (65 percent) and lightly (61 percent) policed communities. Well-paying jobs were commonly chosen by both heavily policed (64 percent) and lightly policed (43 percent) communities.

When asked which of those items their neighborhoods needed more of, the heavily policed and lightly policed communities pointed to similar things: housing, jobs, schools, access to affordable/quality food and health care, clean streets/subways, youth centers and job training programs. But New Yorkers in heavily policed communities were much more likely to say their neighborhoods needed good schools (34 percent difference), well-paying jobs (28 percent difference) and know your rights programs (25 percent difference).

Though both communities wanted similar things, people in heavily policed neighborhoods were more than twice as likely to tell us that none of their top five priorities were adequately resourced (43 percent versus 19 percent).

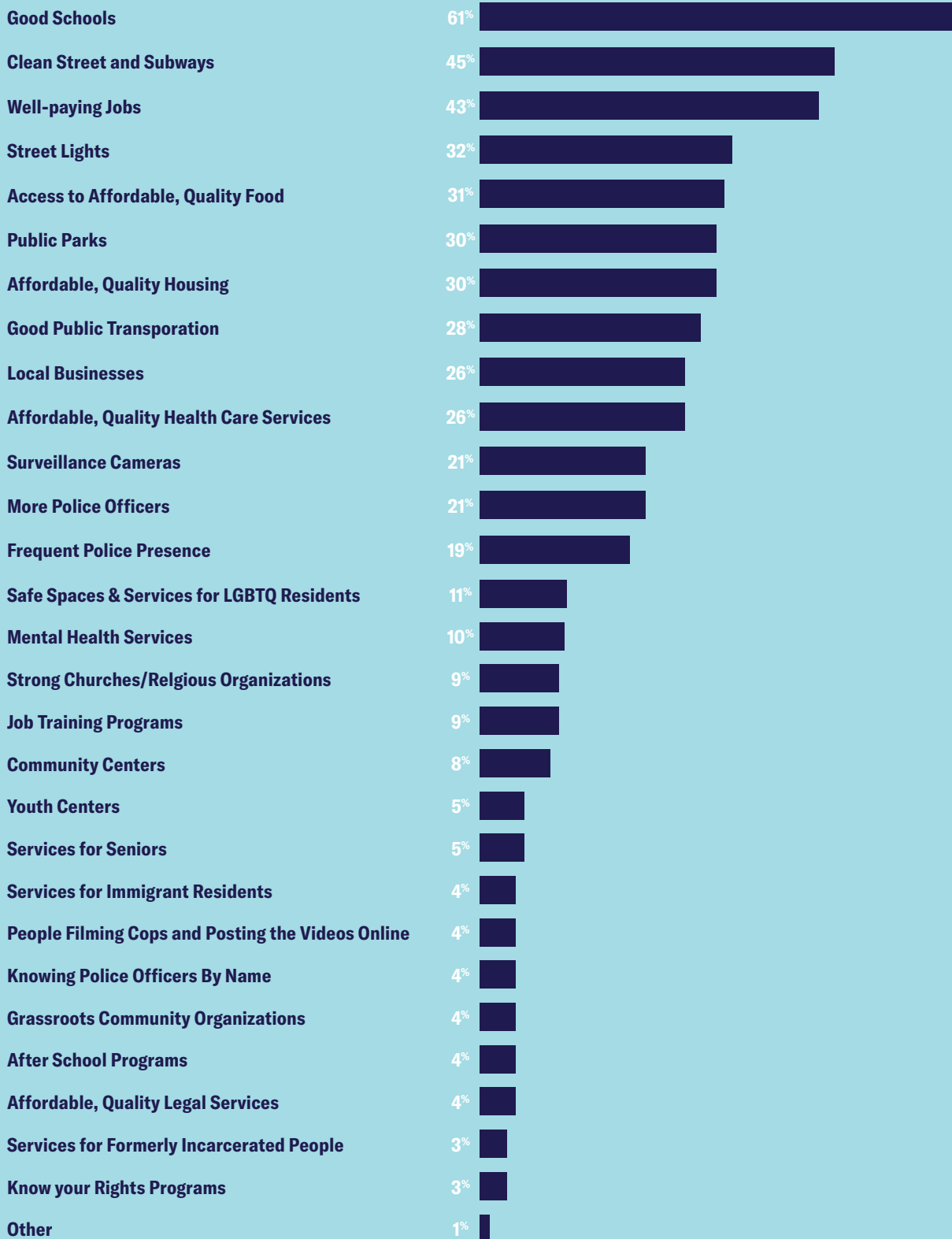
And perhaps most revealing, neither community prioritized needing more police in their neighborhoods. There was not majority support for increases in any policing activity, surveillance, or in the number of officers. **In fact, 44 percent of those living in heavily policed communities and nearly a quarter (24 percent) living in lightly policed communities actually wanted fewer police in their neighborhood.**^{xviii}

And perhaps most revealing, neither community prioritized needing more police in their neighborhoods.



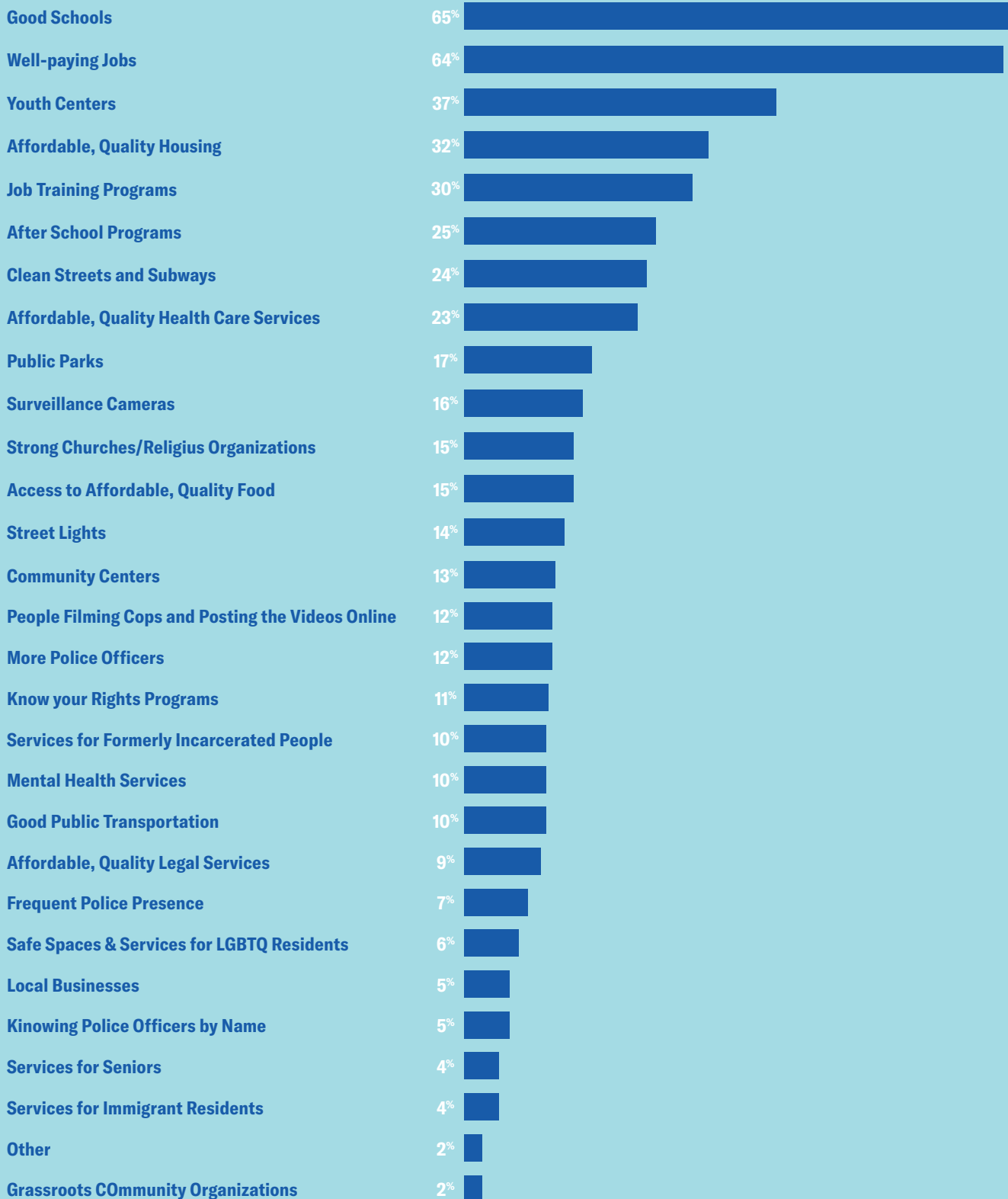
WHAT MAKES A HEALTHY COMMUNITY

■ Lightly Policed Communities



We gave people a list of things that might contribute to a safe and healthy community. Then we asked them to select which five things are the most important parts of that type of neighborhood. People in both heavily policed and lightly policed communities pointed to similar things.

■ Heavily Policed Communities



The Way Forward

The NYPD has acknowledged that it is viewed unfavorably by broad swaths of the people who live in heavily policed communities. But the City's attempts to heal that rift are not responsive to what people actually want. The department must take steps to end the inequities in the way different communities are policed, and it must seriously tackle harassment and abuse by officers. The following recommendations would go a long way toward achieving this goal and to ending the tale of two cities.

End Broken Windows

It is well past time for the Mayor to abandon the failed philosophy of Broken Windows policing. Cracking down on minor misbehavior is not critical to driving down crime, as the NYPD's own data makes clear. A report published by the city's Department of Investigation in 2016 found there is no "clear, direct link" between low-level summonses and misdemeanor arrests and a reduction in felony crime.^{xix} New York City has never been safer, but many residents can't enjoy the peace because of the police themselves.

The DOI report also confirmed what most New Yorkers already know: there is a racial disparity in "the distribution of quality-of-life enforcement activity" which was "concentrated" in areas with "high proportions of black and Hispanic residents, New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) residents and males aged 15-20." That finding is consistent with what we discovered through our survey: communities of color endure many more police encounters and suffer the consequences of those encounters much more frequently than people who live in whiter, wealthier communities. But there is no reason to believe that people in some areas of the city are more likely to ride a bicycle on the sidewalk, drink alcohol in public, smoke marijuana or jaywalk. And harassing people while they visit family or friends, play sports, or walk through a park doesn't prevent any crime.

Stop Hiding Police Misconduct

One of the things we heard over and over again from people we talked to was that the NYPD should do a better job of holding officers accountable for misconduct. A large proportion of respondents in both communities believed that discipline was generally too lenient on officers, especially when officers kill someone (43 percent in heavily policed communities

HOW PEOPLE WANT TO CHANGE THE NYPD

By large margins New Yorkers we surveyed who thought the NYPD should be reformed believed police needed better discipline, should inform people of their rights in police encounters and should evaluate officers in ways that do not encourage more stops, frisks and arrests.

The 5 most important police reforms:

The NYPD should develop stronger discipline and penalties for repeat offender POLICE OFFICERS found of misconduct or violating rights.



The NYPD should have to inform people of their rights during a police encounter (e.g. the right to not consent to a search).



The NYPD should evaluate officer performance using measures of activity other than stops, arrests, etc.



The NYPD should develop stronger discipline and penalties for repeat offender PRECINCTS found of misconduct or violating rights.



The NYPD should document and report on all stops and encounters with people that might not get categorized as a stop, but the person doesn't.



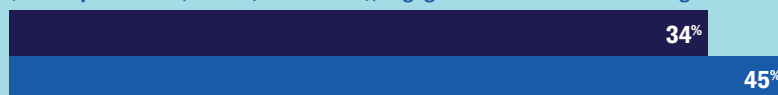
There should be real community oversight of police activities.



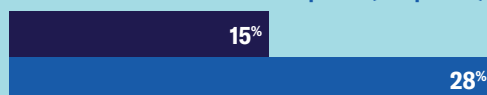
There should be real community decision-making in police activities.



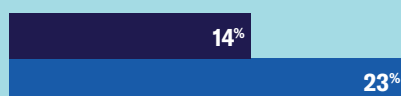
The City should reduce funding to precincts that are repeatedly found to have multiple police officers who repeatedly break protocols (like stop-and-frisk, search, use of force), engage in misconduct or violate rights of community members.



The NYPD should be taken out of public (and private) housing.



The NYPD should be taken out of schools.



Other



Lightly Policed Communities Heavily Policed Communities

KEEPING THE CONVERSATION GOING

We used what we learned from our survey to help us design and launch Listening NYC, a campaign created in 2017 to inspire conversations about policing practices among New Yorkers of all viewpoints, and to drive action for the policing New Yorkers want. Through a series of public pop-up events in parks, on city streets and at other venues across the city, Listening NYC, which continues today, creates interactive environments that enable deeper listening, encourages open dialogue, and amplifies ongoing conversations about policing. Listening NYC is anchored by a traveling, rapidly-assembled set called “The Listening Room,” in which New Yorkers across the five boroughs can share their stories and views about police interactions and policies, and listen to the experiences of others. Decks of “Conversation Cards” prompt discussions, audio stations share recorded stories of affected New Yorkers and police, and participants fill out post-cards with their views and top concerns that are sent to Mayor de Blasio. Beginning in fall 2018, the Listening Room will head up to Albany to support our work in the state legislature.

versus 44 percent in lightly policed communities). When we asked respondents what they would reform about the NYPD, “stronger penalties” was the most endorsed item.

One of the biggest roadblocks to police accountability is section 50-a of the New York State Civil Rights Law, which limits the release of certain police records. The law says that records used to evaluate an officer’s performance toward continued employment or promotion are confidential, but this is increasingly used as a tool by the police establishment to thwart police accountability and transparency statewide. The Mayor and his attorneys have taken this to new heights, shielding bad officers from transparency even more zealously than previous administrations. They have even used this law to block public access to police body camera footage—turning a tool meant for accountability into a new surveillance device controlled solely by the police. State lawmakers in Albany need to get rid of this unnecessary law that has been misused to protect police who commit misconduct.

Require Police to Tell People Their Rights

Among our survey respondents, the second-most popular police reform was requiring police to inform people of their rights during an encounter. Our survey confirmed that most people are unaware or only partially aware of their rights. For example, most people don’t know when they have the right to walk away from a police encounter or the right to refuse a search. We also learned that the police seldom voluntarily inform people of their rights during stops or consensual searches. Making sure people know their rights during a police encounter will make the city a more just place, will reduce unnecessary and abusive encounters, and it ultimately will keep New Yorkers and police officers safer.

Starting in 2018, police officers will be required to inform people when they have the right to refuse a police search. When police conduct a search without probable cause, officers will also have to get objective proof that the person gave their permission. The implementation of this law will be an important step to improving police-community relations.

However, the administration has resisted adopting another common-sense reform. Intro 182-D, known as the Right to Know Act, would have required officers to identify themselves when stopping someone, provide an explanation for the stop, and offer a business card with contact information for the Civilian Complaint Review Board at the end of any encounter that didn't result in an arrest or summons. Unfortunately, the city did not adopt the full version of this bill, and the law will not apply to low-level interactions or at traffic stops. That means that hundreds of thousands of the most common police encounters, which are also the hardest to track, were exempted from this common-sense requirement that uniformed police identify themselves to the people with whom they interact.

The NYCLU continues to support efforts to pass the original version of the bill.

Uncovering Police Surveillance

People in heavily policed communities encounter various forms of police surveillance technology much more frequently than people in lightly policed neighborhoods. But the truth is there is likely much more NYPD surveillance taking place in these neighborhoods than people in either community realize. That's because the NYPD's use of invasive, often military-grade technology is usually hidden from the public. For example, the NYCLU discovered that the NYPD was secretly using Stingrays, a machine that masquerades as a cell phone tower to receive information from individuals' phones, often without a warrant. A bill introduced in the city council could change that.

The Public Oversight of Surveillance Technology (POST) Act requires the NYPD to issue an impact and use policy for each piece of surveillance technology it uses. The policy would have to include important information about each surveillance tool, including its description, capabilities, guidelines for use, security measures designed to protect any data it collects, and whether other entities or government agencies have access to information it gathers. The NYPD would also need to evaluate and explain the possible impacts of the technology on New Yorkers' privacy.

Upon publication of a draft surveillance impact and use policy, the public would have 45 days to submit comments. The NYPD Commissioner would then consider the comments and provide a final version of the surveillance impact and use policy to the City Council, the mayor and the public. The bill would also empower the NYPD Inspector General to make sure the NYPD follows the policies and guidelines in place.

The POST Act would give the public and the city council a chance to have meaningful oversight over powerful technology that is likely used disproportionately in heavily policed communities.

Listen to New Yorkers

So much of what people read and hear about the NYPD comes from news reports about a new NYPD initiative or new monthly crime statistics. But the NYPD, the media, and police reform organizations should never lose sight of what people in communities are saying. Our survey project allowed us to talk with people about their day-to-day experience of policing in New York City and to ask them what they think should be improved. Any successful efforts at police reform must keep the experiences and desires of the people impacted most by policing firmly in mind. We cannot settle for top-down, cosmetic changes like the NYPD's neighborhood policing initiative. We must go deeper to eliminate systemic bias, and we must let New Yorkers' lived experiences guide us to a more equal, safer city for everyone.

End Notes

- ⁱ <https://cityroom.blogs.nytimes.com/2013/08/19/the-ad-campaign-de-blasio-speaks-against-stop-and-frisk/>
- ⁱⁱ http://thechiefleader.com/news/open_articles/stop-and-frisk-monitor-says-cops-concerned-about-being-supported/article_4a02513c-c306-11e7-8bb3-bb4425bcbb36.html
- ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.nydailynews.com/opinion/wrong-ending-stop-frisk-not-stopping-crime-article-1.2740157>
- ^{iv} Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto.
- ^v The 73rd (Brownsville), the 23rd, 25th and 32nd (all in East Harlem) and the 40th (South Bronx).
- ^{vi} The 20th and 24th (both Upper West Side), 19th (Upper East Side), 5th and 6th (West Village and Soho), 7th and 9th (East Village), 50th (Riverdale), 78th (Park Slope) and 94th (Williamsburg and Greenpoint).
- ^{vii} <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/nypd/bureaus/patrol/neighborhood-coordination-officers.page>
- ^{viii} We chose to focus our sample on youth in their teens as well as younger adults in their 20s and 30s. We did this because 82% of all the recorded “level 3” stops from 2003-2009 and 83% from 2010-2015 were of New Yorkers between the ages of 14 and 40.
- ^{ix} We plotted NYPD stop coordinates from 2003-2015 onto a NYC map using QGIS and overlaid precincts and public housing. Using these maps, we focused on high volume precincts in Brooklyn, Bronx and Manhattan and then chose clusters of blocks within and sometimes across precincts that contained the greatest number of stops.
- ^x We used online panel sampling to distribute the survey to residents living in less impacted neighborhoods. We contracted with Qualtrics, a digital survey platform, to ensure the quality of both the sampling procedure and the data received. Qualtrics partners with online survey recruitment firms that cultivate pools of people by zip code across the country. This strategy gave us reasonable confidence that we were getting people participating in good faith who lived within our desired zip codes and were within the qualifying age parameter. Additionally, we employed quotas for age, gender and race to increase the likelihood that this sample would resemble the demographic breakdown of our highly impacted sample. For further sampling details go to qualtrics.com.
- ^{xi} The final survey was responsive to grassroots, legal, policy and academic concerns. It was inspired by the themes that emerged from a comprehensive review of empirical research addressing contemporary policing, five community-based surveys developed with NYC residents between 2008 and 2015 (see publicscienceproject.org), and in-depth consultations with a number of groups during the fall of 2016. The final survey went through more than twenty drafts, with edits from multiple experts including from people who volunteered to pilot the survey and partake in an in-depth discussion of its broad themes, specific items, usability, and comprehensibility.
- ^{xii} The final survey was organized into Qualtrics, an online survey platform. All surveys were taken on iPads, smart phones or computers. This mode of distribution allowed us to avoid lengthy data entry and take advantage of complicated logic/questions (including thematic coding items) that would be otherwise difficult using traditional hardcopy methods.
- ^{xiii} For more information about respondent driven sampling see: Heckathorn, Douglas D. (1997). Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. *Social Problems*, 44 (2), 174-199 and Kwan-Lamar Blount-Hill and Jeffrey A. Butts (2015). Respondent-Driven Sampling: Evaluating the Effects of the Cure Violence Model with Neighborhood Surveys. New York, NY: Research & Evaluation Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice.
- ^{xiv} All data were organized and analyzed using SPSS. We systematically cleaned the data and removed incomplete, untrustworthy, or poor-quality surveys (see Osborne, J. W., & Overbay, A. (2008). Best practices in data cleaning. *Best practices in quantitative methods*, 205-213). New or revised variables were created through syntax. Each survey section/item were examined using exploratory data analysis strategies, relying heavily on simple frequencies and crosstabulations (see Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory data analysis* (Vol. 2)). Where appropriate, multiple survey items were aggregated in order to create thematically relevant variables (e.g., physical contact). The open-ended items were iteratively examined using thematic coding and content analysis.
- ^{xv} In some cases, total percentages do not add up to 100 percent. This is due to rounding error.
- ^{xvi} <https://www.nyclu.org/stop-and-frisk-data>
- ^{xvii} <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/stop-and-frisk-ags-report-says-only-3-percent-of-nypd-arrests-using-tactic-end-in-conviction/>
- ^{xviii} See Appendix A, chart TK.
- ^{xix} <https://www.politico.com/states/new-york/city-hall/story/2016/06/report-no-clear-direct-link-between-quality-of-life-summons-busts-and-felony-crime-103148>



New York Civil Liberties Union
125 Broad St., 19th Floor, New York, NY 10004
(212) 607-3300

www.nyclu.org

Section: The Way Forward

Overall, do you believe that there are things the NYPD needs to change about the way they police your neighborhood

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes	66%	590	30%	85
• No	17%	150	48%	136
• Not Sure	18%	159	21%	60

Because of several lawsuits, there is now a process in NYC to begin making some reforms to the ways the NYPD practices “stop and frisk” and policing in public housing to reduce racial profiling and unconstitutional policing. Here are reforms that some have thought of. Which do you think are most important (choose up to five items you think MOST important)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• The NYPD should be taken out of schools.	23%	205	14%	39
• The NYPD should be taken out of public (and private) housing.	28%	247	15%	41
• The NYPD should develop stronger discipline and penalties for repeat offender PRECINCTS found of misconduct or violating rights.	42%	380	49%	138
• There should be real community oversight of police activities.	43%	389	44%	124
• The NYPD should document and report on all stops and encounters with people that might not get categorized as a stop, but the person doesn't feel like they can leave. (like when a cop asks for identification)	44%	397	46%	130
• The City should reduce funding to precincts that are repeatedly found to have multiple police officers who repeatedly break protocols (like stop-and-frisk, search, use of force), engage in misconduct or violate rights of community members.	45%	408	34%	96
• The NYPD should evaluate officer performance using measures of activity other than stops, arrests, etc.	46%	409	52%	146
• There should be real community decision-making in police activities.	51%	454	41%	114
• The NYPD should have to inform people of their rights during a police encounter (e.g. the right to not consent to a search).	61%	548	67%	187
• The NYPD should develop stronger discipline and penalties for repeat offender POLICE OFFICERS found of misconduct or violating rights.	72%	651	77%	216
• Do you have others?	3%	23	4%	12

We want you to think about how the NYPD generally disciplines its officers. Do you believe the NYPD is TOO LENIENT on police officers who:

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Steal something from someone	38%	341	36%	100
• Discriminate against someone	42%	373	46%	130
• Kill someone	43%	381	44%	123
• Falsely or wrongly arrest someone	43%	382	42%	119
• Injure someone	44%	365	41%	115

• Break the law	43%	389	43%	120
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Do you know your rights during a police encounter?

Level 1 Police Encounter				
The NYPD has the authority to approach and request information from you if they have an objective credible reason to do so. This for example, might include questions about a lost child, an accident, or even a recent crime that was committed in your neighborhood. They may also ask your name, address, and destination. The questioning must not be threatening or make accusations against you personally. The purpose is to gather information and not to suggest you are suspected of a crime or wrongdoing. This is called a "Level 1" police encounter. Did you know what a Level 1 police encounter was before reading this paragraph?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	15%	136	9%	25
• Yes, some of it	23%	206	26%	72
• No	49%	440	61%	172
• Not sure	13%	118	4%	12
A "Level 1" police encounter is not the same as what has become known as a "stop and frisk." During this type of encounter, you have the right to walk away and you have the right to refuse to answer questions. The police also do not have the right to ask if they can search you. Did you know this before reading this paragraph?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	19%	174	11%	32
• Yes, some of it	26%	231	29%	81
• No	43%	390	57%	161
• Not sure	12%	105	3%	7

Level 2 Police Encounter				
A step up from a Level 1 encounter is a "Level 2" police encounter. A Level 2 encounter means that the police have "founded suspicion" of criminal activity and can now ask you a wider set of questions. They can now focus on the possibility that you are a suspect in a crime because the police officer is suspicious that you may be involved in criminal activity. In Level 2 encounters police can ask questions that are directed at you and accusatory and used to determine if your response is incriminating. The officer may not behave in a threatening way, pull out or display a weapon, or touch you. Did you know what a Level 2 police encounter was before reading this paragraph?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	15%	134	9%	25
• Yes, some of it	23%	211	24%	68
• No	48%	435	64%	179
• Not sure	13%	120	3%	9
And, just like in a Level 1 encounter, in a Level 2 encounter you are still free to leave and free not to answer any of the questions. Did you know this before readings this sentence?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	13%	120	10%	28
• Yes, some of it	20%	181	22%	61
• No	52%	466	65%	183
• Not sure	15%	133	3%	9

Level 3 Police Encounter				
A Level 3 stop is what we now know as a "stop and frisk" (though doesn't necessarily include a frisk). It is a type of police encounter that the NYPD records and makes the numbers available to the media and the public. A Level 3 means that the police officer has a reasonable suspicion that you will commit, are committing, or have				

committed a crime. With these police encounters, you are NOT free to leave. This includes stops where you are physically detained (grabbed or handcuffed by police), given verbal orders that suggest you must obey (such as “hands against the wall”) as well as having officers positioned in a way that blocks your path. In Level 3 stops, the line of questioning by police can be direct and accusatory as a way to determine if you were involved in criminal activity. Did you know what a Level 3 police encounter was before reading this paragraph?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	21%	192	14%	38
• Yes, some of it	23%	210	36%	100
• No	42%	379	48%	136
• Not sure	13%	119	3%	7

Asking for ID

Did you know that if you are not operating a vehicle, New York does NOT require that you carry an ID nor are you required to show your ID to an officer if asked?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	16%	143	11%	31
• Yes, some of it	14%	124	21%	58
• No	55%	484	67%	189
• Not sure	14%	125	1%	3

Frisks

Police officers with reasonable suspicion that you are carrying a weapon can elevate a stop to a frisk. A frisk is a pat down only on the outside of your clothing or belongings. The purpose of a frisk is to determine if you have a weapon NOT to find drugs or other evidence of criminal activity. Did you know this about frisks before reading this paragraph?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	29%	264	21%	58
• Yes, some of it	28%	253	40%	111
• No	33%	301	38%	106
• Not sure	9%	82	2%	6

Consensual Searches

In a Level 2 and Level 3 encounter, the police officers who stops you can ask for your permission to search the inside of your clothing or bags. In this circumstance, you have the right to REFUSE a search. Did you know that you had the right to refuse a search before reading this paragraph?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	23%	204	16%	45
• Yes, some of it	20%	183	29%	80
• No	46%	416	52%	146
• Not sure	11%	97	4%	10

If the police have probable cause (more evidence than reasonable suspicion) that a search will reveal you committed a crime or are carrying a weapon, or if they have a search warrant, they can search inside your bags, purses, clothes, pockets, shoes, etc. without your permission. Did you know this before reading this paragraph?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	24%	219	29%	81
• Yes, some of it	22%	202	32%	91
• No	38%	341	37%	105

• Not sure	15%	138	1%	4
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Do you know you know about police activity?

Public Housing				
The police patrol public housing (NYCHA) by patrolling the lobbies, courtyards, hallways, stoops, and rooftops. Did you know the NYPD were authorized to patrol public housing in this way?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	42%	375	29%	80
• Yes, some of it	23%	204	33%	92
• No	22%	202	35%	99
• Not sure	13%	119	4%	10

Private Housing				
Through the Trespass Affidavit Program (TAP, aka Clean Halls), landlords and managing agents complaining to a precinct about criminal activity inside apartment buildings may enter their building(s) in the Trespass Affidavit Program, which permits the NYPD to conduct patrols in and around the building similar to public housing. Did you know the NYPD were authorized to patrol private housing in this way?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	22%	201	9%	26
• Yes, some of it	25%	227	21%	59
• No	37%	332	67%	188
• Not sure	16%	140	3%	8

Public Park				
The police patrol public parks. Did you know the NYPD were authorized to patrol NYC public parks?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	46%	416	60%	169
• Yes, some of it	24%	215	30%	85
• No	17%	156	9%	24
• Not sure	13%	113	1%	3

Public Transportation				
The police patrol public transportation like subways and buses. Did you know the NYPD were authorized to patrol the public transportation system?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	47%	422	64%	180
• Yes, some of it	20%	183	24%	66
• No	20%	182	11%	32
• Not sure	13%	113	1%	3

Public Schools				
There are nearly 5200 NYPD officers that patrol public schools. Did you know the NYPD are authorized to patrol public schools?				
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Yes, all of it	39%	355	40%	113
• Yes, some of it	23%	204	37%	105

• No	24%	214	20%	57
• Not sure	14%	127	2%	6

CCRB					
CCRB: You can report negative police encounters to The New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB). The CCRB can receive your complaints, investigate police misconduct, and make recommendations of discipline against NYPD officers. Did you know about the CCRB before reading this?					
	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities		
	%	N	%	N	
• Yes, all of it	20%	180	14%	39	
• Yes, some of it	16%	144	25%	71	
• No	42%	374	57%	160	
• Not sure	22%	198	4%	11	

Were you frisked by police at least once in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Were you frisked by police in 2016?				
• No	63%	564	96%	271
• Unsure	10%	92	3%	7
• Yes	27%	244	1%	3
If yes, how many times since 2016?				
• Once	12%	30	33%	1
• More than once	53%	130	67%	2
• Unsure	34%	84	0%	0
How many do you believe the police had a legitimate reason to frisk you?				
• Felt they had legitimate reasons at least once	26%	40	*	*
• Mostly felt they did not have legitimate reasons	73%	113	*	*
• Felt they never had legitimate reasons	64%	98	*	*
• Unsure	10%	16	*	*
How many of those frisks do you believe involved excessive force?				
• At least once	53%	81	*	*
• Most of the time	35%	53	*	*
• Every time	26%	39	*	*
• Unsure	17%	26	*	*
If the officer suspects that your gender expression does not match your sex (e.g. transgender), it has been reported that the police use frisks to check (what have become known as “gender checks”). It is illegal for police to do this. Do you believe you experienced this in 2016?				
• Experienced at least once	14%	22	*	*
• Never experienced	62%	97	*	*
• Unsure	24%	38	*	*
Of those who experienced “gender checks,” are there differences by gender or sexual orientation?				
• Male: experienced at least once	13%	16	*	*
• Female: experienced at least once	19%	5	*	*
• Transgender: experienced at least once	0%	1	*	*
• LGBTQ: experienced at least once	27%	4	*	*
• Straight: experienced at least once	12%	15	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

Were you asked to be searched by police at least once in 2016? (Consensual Search)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Were you asked to be searched by police in 2016?				
• No	75%	676	99%	277
• Unsure	12%	109	1%	3
• Yes	13%	115	.4%	1
If yes, how many times did the police ask you for permission BEFORE searching you?				
• Once	11%	13	0%	0
• More than once	40%	46	0%	0
• Unsure	49%	56	100%	1
How many of those times did YOU give permission?				
• Gave permission at least once	58%	30	*	*
• Mostly gave permission	40%	21	*	*
• Always gave permission	33%	17	*	*
• Did not give permission at least once	65%	34	*	*
• Mostly did not give permission	54%	28	*	*
• Never gave permission	40%	21	*	*
• Unsure	2%	1	*	*
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that they had the right to refuse consent, associated with reporting that they did not give permission in previous searches?				
• Knew rights and gave permission most of the time	40%	14	*	*
• Knew rights and always gave permission	37%	13	*	*
• Knew rights and refused permission most of the time	54%	19	*	*
• Knew rights and always refused permission	40%	14	*	*
• Did not know rights and gave permission most of the time	41%	7	*	*
• Did not know rights and always gave permission	24%	4	*	*
• Did not know rights and refused permission most of the time	53%	9	*	*
• Did not know rights and always refused permission	41%	7	*	*
How many of your searches did the police officer explain you had the right to refuse consent?				
• Explained at least once	34%	18	*	*
• Mostly did not explain rights	74%	21	*	*
• Never explained	62%	39	*	*
• Unsure	4%	2	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

Were you asked by police to empty your pockets, bags/purses or other belongings at least once in 2016? (Consensual Search)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Were you asked to be searched by police in 2016?				
• No	75%	676	98%	274
• Unsure	12%	109	1%	3
• Yes	13%	115	1%	4
If yes, how many times did the police ask you to empty your pockets, bags/purses or other belongings?				

• Once	6%	9	25%	1
• More than once	45%	64	25%	1
• Unsure	48%	68	50%	2
How many of those times did you listen (gave consent)?				
• Listened (gave consent) at least once	52%	35	*	*
• Mostly listened (gave consent)	46%	31	*	*
• Always listened (gave consent)	30%	20	*	*
• Did not listen (give consent) at least once	51%	34	*	*
• Mostly did not listen (gave consent)	30%	34	*	*
• Never listened (gave consent)	28%	19	*	*
• Unsure	19%	13	*	*
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that they had the right to refuse consent, associated with reporting that they did not give consent in previous searches?				
• Knew rights and listened (gave consent) most of the time	45%	17	*	*
• Knew rights and always listened (gave consent)	29%	11	*	*
• Knew rights and did not listen (gave consent) most of the time	37%	14	*	*
• Knew rights and never listened (gave consent)	34%	13	*	*
• Did not know rights and listened (gave consent) most of the time	46%	13	*	*
• Did not know rights and always listened (gave consent)	29%	8	*	*
• Did not know rights and did not listen (gave consent) most of the time	21%	6	*	*
• Did not know rights and never listened (gave consent)	21%	6	*	*
How many of your searches did the police officer explain you had the right to refuse consent?				
• Explained at least once	32%	21	*	*
• Mostly did not explain rights	73%	48	*	*
• Never explained	58%	38	*	*
• Unsure	11%	7	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

Did the police search you (you were not asked, they just did it), at least once in 2016? (Probable Cause Search)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did the police search you (you were not asked, they just did it) since January 2016?				
• No	67%	599	97%	273
• Unsure	16%	140	1%	4
• Yes	18%	161	1%	4
If yes, how many times in 2016?				
• Once	11%	18%	0%	0
• More than once	49%	79	100%	4
• Unsure	40%	64	0%	4
How many of those searches do you believe the police had a legitimate reason to search you?				
• Felt they had legitimate reasons at least once	21%	20	*	*
• Mostly felt they did not have legitimate reasons	89%	84	*	*
• Felt they never had legitimate reasons	72%	68	*	*
• Unsure	6%	6	*	*
How many of your searches do you believe the police used excessive force?				
• At least once	55%	51	*	*

• Most of the time	39%	36	*	*
• Every time	29%	27	*	*
• Unsure	11%	10	*	*
How many of your searches did the police have a search warrant?				
• At least once	15%	14	*	*
• Never	68%	65	*	*
• Unsure	17%	16	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

Did you have at least one police-initiated encounter in or around your house/apartment in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did you have at least one police-initiated encounter in or around your house/apartment in 2016?				
• No	45%	402	90%	254
• Unsure	25%	224	4%	11
• Yes	30%	274	6%	16
If yes, were you asked to show your ID during any of these encounters?				
• No	19%	51	25%	4
• Unsure	2%	6	6%	1
• Yes	79%	217	69%	11
If you were asked to show your ID, how many times?				
• Never	19%	51	25%	4
• Once	12%	33	31%	5
• More than once	51%	139	38%	6
• Unsure	19%	51	6%	1
If you were asked to show your ID, how many of those times did you feel free to leave or walk away?				
• Felt unfree to leave at least once	67%	98	27%	3
• Felt unfree to leave most of the time	52%	76	27%	3
• Never felt free to leave	44%	64	27%	3
• Always felt free to leave	21%	31	64%	7
• Felt free to leave most of the time	29%	43	64%	7
• Unsure	12%	17	9%	1
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that in New York you are not required to carry an ID nor are you required to show your ID to an officer, associated with reporting that they felt free to leave in previous encounters where the police asked for their IDs				
• Knew rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	40%	20	14%	1
• Knew rights and never felt free to leave	30%	15	14%	1
• Knew rights and always felt free to leave	30%	15	86%	15
• Did not know rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	60%	55	50%	2
• Did not know rights and never felt free to leave	54%	49	50%	2
• Did not know rights and always felt free to leave	18%	16	25%	1
During your police encounter, did the police enter your apartment or house with a search warrant?				
• At least once	29%	78	6%	1
• Never	51%	139	88%	14
• Unsure	21%	57	6%	1

Did you have at least one police-imitated encounter in or around you're the building of a friend of family member in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
In 2016, did the police ask to see your ID in or around the building of a friend or family member?				
• No	54%	485	91%	256
• Unsure	23%	209	4%	12
• Yes	23%	206	5%	13
If you were asked to show your ID, how many times?				
• Once	12%	25	46%	6
• More than once	65%	133	54%	7
• Unsure	23%	48	0%	0
If you were asked to show your ID, how many of those times did you feel free to leave or walk away?				
• Felt unfree to leave at least once	61%	83	38%	5
• Felt unfree to leave most of the time	54%	73	31%	4
• Never felt free to leave	44%	60	31%	4
• Always felt free to leave	20%	27	62%	8
• Felt free to leave most of the time	27%	36	62%	8
• Unsure	19%	25	0%	0
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that in New York you are not required to carry an ID nor are you required to show your ID to an officer, associated with reporting that they felt free to leave in previous encounters where the police asked for their IDs				
• Knew rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	46%	22	22%	2
• Knew rights and never felt free to leave	35%	17	22%	2
• Knew rights and always felt free to leave	19%	9	67%	6
• Did not know rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	63%	49	50%	2
• Did not know rights and never felt free to leave	53%	41	50%	2
• Did not know rights and always felt free to leave	18%	14	50%	2

Have you ever wanted to or would you ever file a complaint with the CCRB (Civilian Complaint Review Board)?

CCRB: Civilian Complaint Review Board	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
You can report negative police encounters to The New York City Civilian Complaint Review Board (CCRB). The CCRB can receive your complaints, investigate police misconduct, and make recommendations of discipline against NYPD officers. Did you know about the CCRB before reading this?				
• No	42%	374	57%	160
• Unsure	22%	198	4%	11
• Yes	36%	324	39%	109
If yes, have you ever wanted to file a complaint with the CCRB but chose not to?				
• No	66%	212	91%	99
• Not sure	21%	67	6%	6
• Yes	14%	44	4%	4

Would you file a complaint with the CCRB in the future?				
• No	37%	119	36%	39
• Not sure	35%	112	33%	36
• Yes	29%	93	32%	35
If you did not know or were unsure if you knew about the CCRB, now that you know about it, would you file a complaint with the CCRB in the future?				
• No	25%	145	29%	50
• Not sure	48%	273	40%	69
• Yes	27%	153	30%	52

Section: What People Want

What do you believe are the FIVE most important parts of a healthy and safe community?

Heavily Policed Communities	%	N
• Good schools	65%	588
• Well-paying jobs	64%	580
• Youth centers	37%	333
• Affordable, quality housing	32%	288
• Job-training programs	30%	270
• After school programs	25%	223
• Clean streets and subways	24%	212
• Affordable, quality health care services	23%	210
• Public parks	17%	155
• Surveillance cameras	16%	148
• Access to affordable, quality food	15%	131
• Strong churches/religious organizations	15%	135
• Street lights	14%	127
• Community centers	13%	113
• More police officers	12%	110
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	12%	105
• Know your rights programs	11%	103
• Good public transportation	10%	88
• Mental health services	10%	89
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	10%	90
• Affordable, quality legal services	9%	80
• Frequent police presence	7%	62
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQ residents	6%	57
• Knowing police officers by name	5%	44
• Local businesses	5%	47
• Services for immigrant residents	4%	32
• Services for seniors	4%	37
• Grassroots community organizations	2%	19
• Other	2%	18

Lightly Policed Communities	%	N
• Good schools	61%	172
• Clean streets and subways	45%	127
• Well-paying jobs	43%	120
• Street lights	32%	89
• Access to affordable, quality food	31%	86
• Affordable, quality housing	30%	85

• Public parks	30%	84
• Good public transportation	28%	79
• Affordable, quality health care services	26%	72
• Local businesses	26%	73
• More police officers	21%	59
• Surveillance cameras	21%	60
• Frequent police presence	19%	52
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQ residents	11%	30
• Mental health services	10%	29
• Job-training programs	9%	25
• Strong churches/religious organizations	9%	24
• Community centers	8%	22
• Services for seniors	5%	13
• Youth centers	5%	15
• Affordable, quality legal services	4%	12
• After school programs	4%	10
• Grassroots community organizations	4%	12
• Knowing police officers by name	4%	12
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	4%	12
• Services for immigrant residents	4%	11
• Know your rights programs	3%	8
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	3%	7
• Other	1%	4

Indicate which of the items your neighborhood needs more of, less of, or has a perfect amount of?

Heavily Policed Communities	Need More		Need Less		Perfect Amount		Not Sure	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
• Access to affordable, quality food	68%	612	12%	105	15%	136	5%	47
• Affordable, quality health care services	69%	624	12%	104	12%	108	7%	64
• Affordable, quality housing	76%	681	10%	90	9%	84	5%	45
• Affordable, quality legal services	57%	514	18%	166	13%	114	12%	106
• After school programs	58%	522	9%	83	25%	221	8%	74
• Clean streets and subways	61%	545	10%	87	15%	138	14%	130
• Community centers	50%	448	9%	80	25%	225	16%	147
• Frequent police presence	29%	263	27%	242	22%	195	22%	200
• Good public transportation	43%	384	8%	71	32%	286	18%	159
• Good schools	82%	740	3%	27	12%	106	3%	27
• Grassroots community organizations	35%	315	23%	209	14%	128	28%	248
• Job-training programs	70%	632	7%	59	13%	119	10%	90
• Know your rights programs	63%	569	11%	102	13%	118	12%	111
• Knowing police officers by name	33%	298	18%	163	14%	123	35%	316
• Local businesses	42%	378	16%	141	25%	222	18%	159
• Mental health services	54%	489	17%	157	14%	128	14%	126
• More police officers	27%	247	33%	300	20%	179	19%	174
• Other*	22%	200	13%	117	2%	22	2%	22
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	41%	369	27%	243	13%	121	19%	167
• Public Parks	45%	402	19%	167	31%	282	5%	49
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQA residents	33%	300	17%	149	15%	132	35%	319
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	55%	499	21%	185	9%	82	15%	134
• Services for immigrant residents	37%	329	18%	165	16%	146	29%	260
• Services for seniors	43%	390	11%	100	27%	243	19%	167

• Street lights	36%	325	16%	141	37%	334	11%	100
• Strong churches/religious organizations	45%	404	23%	204	22%	201	10%	91
• Surveillance cameras	43%	385	18%	160	23%	210	16%	145
• Well-paying jobs	92%	827	3%	24	3%	23	3%	26
• Youth centers	65%	589	9%	83	19%	170	6%	58

Lightly Policed Communities	Need More		Need Less		Perfect Amount		Not Sure	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
• Access to affordable, quality food	58%	163	6%	18	32%	89	4%	11
• Affordable, quality health care services	59%	166	4%	12	22%	62	15%	41
• Affordable, quality housing	69%	194	11%	30	16%	44	5%	14
• Affordable, quality legal services	46%	129	9%	25	16%	46	29%	81
• After school programs	38%	108	9%	25	29%	80	24%	68
• Clean streets and subways	59%	165	2%	5	36%	100	4%	11
• Community centers	33%	92	10%	27	36%	100	22%	62
• Frequent police presence	31%	86	18%	50	36%	101	16%	44
• Good public transportation	33%	93	3%	8	54%	152	10%	28
• Good schools	48%	135	5%	13	39%	110	8%	23
• Grassroots community organizations	35%	98	16%	45	26%	72	24%	66
• Job-training programs	46%	128	8%	21	18%	51	29%	81
• Know your rights programs	38%	108	11%	31	17%	49	33%	93
• Knowing police officers by name	36%	102	10%	27	17%	47	37%	105
• Local businesses	46%	129	6%	17	40%	112	8%	23
• Mental health services	45%	126	14%	38	15%	41	27%	76
• More police officers	34%	95	18%	50	29%	80	20%	56
• Other*	12%	34	4%	12	.7%	2	0%	0
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	19%	54	29%	80	15%	43	37%	104
• Public Parks	39%	110	6%	18	53%	146	3%	7
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQA residents	29%	82	10%	27	26%	74	35%	98
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	34%	94	24%	67	11%	32	31%	88
• Services for immigrant residents	34%	95	13%	35	22%	63	31%	88
• Services for seniors	34%	96	6%	16	35%	99	25%	70
• Street lights	33%	92	10%	28	53%	149	4%	12
• Strong churches/religious organizations	26%	72	23%	65	37%	103	15%	41
• Surveillance cameras	33%	93	19%	54	26%	73	22%	61
• Well-paying jobs	64%	181	5%	13	21%	60	10%	27
• Youth centers	46%	128	9%	24	25%	71	21%	58

To what extent do respondents' feel their top five priorities for a healthy and safe community were adequately resourced in their neighborhood?

Heavily Policed Communities	Adequate		Needs More		N
	%	n	%	n	
• Good schools	13%	76	87%	498	574
• Well-paying jobs	4%	23	96%	544	567
• Youth centers	22%	72	78%	249	321
• Affordable, quality housing	13%	36	87%	244	280
• Job-training programs	17%	43	83%	204	247
• After school programs	25%	52	75%	154	206
• Clean streets and subways	18%	35	82%	156	191
• Affordable, quality health care services	22%	44	78%	157	201
• Public parks	38%	58	62%	93	151

• Surveillance cameras	28%	38	73%	100	138
• Access to affordable, quality food	22%	28	79%	102	130
• Strong churches/religious organizations	26%	33	74%	96	129
• Street lights	38%	44	62%	72	116
• Community centers	35%	36	65%	66	102
• More police officers	36%	34	64%	61	95
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	27%	26	73%	69	95
• Know your rights programs	20%	19	80%	77	96
• Good public transportation	44%	36	56%	45	81
• Mental health services	15%	12	85%	70	82
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	16%	14	84%	72	86
• Affordable, quality legal services	26%	20	74%	57	77
• Frequent police presence	32%	18	68%	39	57
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQ residents	34%	14	66%	27	41
• Knowing police officers by name	19%	7	81%	30	37
• Local businesses	43%	16	57%	21	37
• Services for immigrant residents	33%	9	67%	18	27
• Services for seniors	38%	13	62%	21	34
• Grassroots community organizations	13%	2	88%	14	16

Lightly Policed Communities	Adequate		Needs More		N
	%	n	%	n	
• Good schools	46%	76	54%	88	164
• Clean streets and subways	38%	46	62%	75	121
• Well-paying jobs	27%	30	73%	82	112
• Street lights	63%	55	37%	32	87
• Access to affordable, quality food	39%	32	61%	50	82
• Affordable, quality housing	19%	16	81%	67	83
• Public parks	49%	41	51%	42	83
• Good public transportation	69%	50	31%	22	72
• Affordable, quality health care services	29%	19	71%	47	66
• Local businesses	55%	38	45%	31	69
• More police officers	23%	11	77%	36	47
• Surveillance cameras	31%	16	69%	35	51
• Frequent police presence	40%	17	61%	26	43
• Safe spaces & services for LGBTQ residents	32%	8	68%	17	25
• Mental health services	7%	2	93%	25	27
• Job-training programs	32%	6	68%	13	19
• Strong churches/religious organizations	46%	10	55%	12	22
• Community centers	57%	8	43%	6	14
• Services for seniors	50%	6	50%	6	12
• Youth centers	39%	5	62%	8	13
• Affordable, quality legal services	18%	2	82%	9	11
• After school programs	44%	4	56%	5	9
• Grassroots community organizations	50%	5	50%	5	10
• Knowing police officers by name	43%	3	57%	4	7
• People filming cops and posting the videos online	33%	4	67%	8	12
• Services for immigrant residents	10%	1	90%	9	10
• Know your rights programs	75%	3	25%	1	4
• Services for formerly incarcerated people	40%	2	60%	3	5

To what extent were all of the respondents' top five priorities for a healthy and safe community adequately resourced in their neighborhood?

Number of the top five priorities adequately resourced	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• None of them	43%	389	19%	52
• One	31%	274	27%	77
• Two	16%	146	25%	69
• Three	7%	65	15%	42
• Four	3%	23	11%	30
• All of them	.1%	1	4%	11

Do you believe there should be less police in your neighborhood?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
There should be less police in the neighborhood	44%	399	24%	66
• My neighborhood needs less "more police"	33%	300	18%	50
• My neighborhood needs less "frequent police presence"	27%	242	18%	50
• The "type of changes" I would like to see include less police	2%	14	0%	0
There should be less police in the neighborhood (additional question)	58%	519	24%	66
• "There should be less police" in my neighborhood	33%	293	11%	31

Section: Constant Police Intrusion

Have you had at least once police-initiated encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
At least one police-initiated contact in 2016				
• Yes	73%	654	28%	79
• No (all)	16%	140	65%	182
• No/Not sure	11%	101	7%	20
• Not sure (all)	1%	5	0%	0
At least one level 1 police encounter in 2016				
• Yes	25%	228	9%	26
• No	55%	495	87%	243
• Not sure	20%	177	4%	12
At least one level 2 police encounter in 2016				
• Yes	18%	158	1%	4
• No	61%	553	96%	270
• Not sure	21%	189	3%	7
At least one level 3 police encounter in 2016				
• Yes	17%	151	1%	4
• No	63%	571	96%	271
• Not sure	20%	178	2%	6
An officer told you to move at least once in 2016				
• Yes	33%	300	9%	26
• No	41%	371	82%	230

• Not sure	25%	229	9%	25
Plain-clothed officer initiated contact at least once in 2016				
• Yes	15%	131	5%	13
• No	57%	516	91%	256
• Not sure	28%	253	4%	12
Pulled over while driving at least once in 2016				
• Yes	13%	117	7%	20
• No	62%	556	90%	253
• Not sure	25%	226	3%	8
At least one frisk in 2016*				
• Yes	27%	244	1%	3
• No	63%	564	96%	271
• Not sure	10%	92	3%	7
Asked permission to be searched at least once in 2016*				
• Yes	18%	158	1%	4
• No	70%	633	98%	274
• Not sure	12%	109	1%	3
At least one probable cause search (did not ask) in 2016*				
• Yes	18%	161	1%	4
• No	67%	599	97%	273
• Not sure	16%	140	1%	4

*This is based on a single question. A larger aggregated number based on additional variables is displayed below.

Where have you had a least once police-initiated encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Police initiated contact inside or immediately outside their building				
• Yes	30%	274	6%	16
• No	45%	402	90%	254
• Not sure	25%	224	4%	11
Entered my apartment or house with a search warrant				
• Yes	12%	110	.4%	1
• No	67%	607	98%	274
• Not sure	20%	183	2%	6
Asked to see ID in or around my building				
• Yes	24%	217	4%	11
• No	55%	495	93%	262
• Not sure	21%	188	3%	8
Asked to see ID in or around friend/family member's building				
• Yes	23%	206	5%	13
• No	54%	485	91%	256
• Not sure	23%	209	4%	12
Police initiated contact on public transportation				
• Yes	12%	109	7%	19
• No	66%	592	87%	245
• Not sure	22%	199	6%	17
Police initiated contact on/in subway station, platform or train				
• Yes	11%	101	6%	16
• No	67%	600	88%	248
• Not sure	22%	199	6%	17
Police initiated contact on/in bus, bus station, or bus stop				
• Yes	9%	80	2%	6

• No	69%	621	92%	258
• Not sure	22%	199	6%	17
Police initiated contact in a public park				
• Yes	18%	158	6%	18
• No	64%	571	92%	257
• Not sure	19%	170	2%	6

Have you had at least once experience with police in your school (e.g. school safety agents (SSAs) or other school police), since January 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
At least once contact with police in schools in 2016	61%*	133	29%*	11
• I was sexually harassed (e.g. catcalls, whistles, made a pass at me)	6%	13	0%	0
• I was touched in a sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable way	6%	12	0%	0
• I was taken into a private room to be searched	11%	25	0%	0
• I was touched in an aggressive, rough or forceful way (e.g. pushed, shoved, grabbed, punched)	11%	23	0%	0
• I was handcuffed	17%	37	5%	2
• I was asked to remove an article of clothing	14%	30	0%	0
• I was spoken to in a disrespectful way (e.g. cursed at, yelled at unnecessarily)	18%	39	3%	1
• I was frisked	25%	55	3%	1
• I was searched	28%	61	0%	0
• I was helped or assisted	29%	63	21%	8
• I was questioned	31%	67	13%	5
• I NEVER had an experience with police in my school	34%	75	66%	25
• Not sure	6%	12	5%	2
• Other (explain)	3%	6	0%	0
• Other (explain)	5%	11	0%	0

*This is based on the number of people who said they attended public school in New York City in 2016 (HPC = 220 & LPC = 38)

Were you asked to move by police at least once in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Asked to move by police at least once	33%	300	9%	26
Asked to move by police more than once	25%	222	6%	16
• While standing in a group	26%	230	4%	10
• While standing right outside my building (e.g. stoop or courtyard) or house	20%	176	1%	2
• While standing right outside my friend or family member's building or house	17%	149	1%	3
• While standing on the street corner	16%	145	3%	8
• While inside my building (e.g. halls, stairs)	16%	142	0%	0
• While in the park	15%	138	2%	6
• While spending time with family or friends	12%	106	1%	4
• While filming or photographing a police officer	10%	88	1%	3
• While in the subway station	9%	80	1%	3
• While at the bus stop/station	7%	62	1%	4
• While at school	4%	40	0%	0

• Other (explain)	2%	18	1%	4
• Not sure	1%	11	0%	0

Did a plain-clothed officer initiate contact with you at least once in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
A plain-clothed officer initiated contact at least once	15%	131	5%	13
A plain-clothed officer initiated contact more than once	10%	87	2%	6
• Asked for ID	11%	95	1%	4
• Questioned	10%	93	3%	8
• Searched	8%	73	1%	2
• Frisked	8%	71	.4%	1
• Experienced verbal aggression	6%	57	.4%	1
• Handcuffed	6%	54	.4%	1
• Experienced excessive force	5%	45	0%	0
• Arrested and taken to central booking	5%	44	.4%	1
• Given a summons	4%	34	.4%	1
• Arrested and given a DAT	3%	26	.4%	1
• Other (explain)	1%	5	1%	3
• Not sure	.3%	3	.4%	1

NYPD DATA: NYPD recorded stops in 2016 on 14-40 year olds by plain-clothed or uniformed officers in the precincts associated heavily and lightly policed communities*

	Heavily Policed Communities	Lightly Policed Communities
Total amount recorded stops in 2016	1,171	633
• Uniformed officers	69%	77%
• Plain-clothed officers	31%	23%
Frisk		
• Uniformed officers	70%	45%
• Plain-clothed officers	90%	71%
Search		
• Uniformed officers	28%	21%
• Plain-clothed officers	30%	27%
Physical Force		
• Uniformed officers	33%	28%
• Plain-clothed officers	43%	27%
Weapon Drawn		
• Uniformed officers	1%	.5%
• Plain-clothed officers	.5%	.4%
Weapon Pointed		
• Uniformed officers	1%	.3%
• Plain-clothed officers	.4%	1%
Handcuffed		
• Uniformed officers	19%	15%
• Plain-clothed officers	20%	10%

*Numbers are averaged over the 5 precincts associated with HPCs and 10 precincts associated with LPCs. The HPC precincts include: The 73rd (Brownsville), the 23rd, 25th and 32nd (all in East Harlem) and the 40th (South Bronx). The LPC precincts include: The 20th and 24th (both Upper West Side), 19th (Upper East Side), 5th and 6th (West Village and Soho), 7th and 9th (East Village), 50th (Riverdale), 78th (Park Slope) and 94th (Williamsburg and Greenpoint).

Did the police pull you over while driving or a passenger in the vehicle at least once in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Pulled over while driving or a passenger in the vehicle at least once	13%	117	7%	20
Pulled over while driving or a passenger in the vehicle more than once	10%	88	2%	5
• Searched you	6%	55	1%	3
• Asked to leave the car	6%	54	1%	3
• Searched inside the car	6%	53	1%	2
• Frisked you	6%	50	1%	2
• The police ran a warrant check	5%	49	1%	3
• You were given a ticket	5%	45	4%	10
• Searched the glove department	5%	46	1%	2
• Searched other passengers	5%	46	1%	2
• Searched your trunk	4%	36	1%	2
• You were arrested	2%	20	.4%	1
• Not sure	1%	7	2%	5
• Other (explain)	1%	12	1%	2
• Other (explain)	.1%	1	0%	0

Do you believe you had at least once Level 1 police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Do you believe you had a level 1 police encounter since 2016				
• No	55%	495	87%	243
• Unsure	20%	177	4%	12
• Yes	25%	228	9%	26
If yes, how many times since 2016?				
• Once	8%	19	50%	13
• More than once	59%	135	42%	11
• Unsure	33%	75	8%	2
How many of your level 1 encounters did you feel free to leave or walk away?				
• Felt unfree to leave at least once	61%	89	29%	7
• Felt unfree to leave most of the time	48%	71	25%	6
• Never felt free to leave	44%	64	25%	6
• Unsure	14%	21	4%	1
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that they had the right to leave and refuse to answer, associated with reporting that they felt free to leave in previous level 1 encounters?				
• Knew rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	48%	46	29%	5
• Knew rights and never felt free to leave	46%	44	29%	5
• Knew rights and always felt free to leave	27%	26	71%	12
• Did not know rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	47%	24	14%	1
• Did not know rights and never felt free to leave	37%	19	14%	1
• Did not know rights and always felt free to leave	22%	11	57%	4
How many of your level 1 encounters did the police officer inform you of your rights that you were free to leave or refuse to answer any questions?				
• Informed at least once	23%	34	46%	11

• Not informed most of the time	76%	113	50%	113
• Never informed	67%	99	50%	12
• Unsure	10%	15	4%	1

Do you believe you had at least once Level 2 police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Do you believe you had a level 2 police encounter since 2016				
• No	61%	553	96%	270
• Unsure	21%	189	3%	7
• Yes	18%	158	1%	4
If yes, how many times since 2016?				
• Once	12%	19	25%	1
• More than once	43%	68	25%	1
• Unsure	45%	71	50%	2
How many of your level 2 encounters did you feel free to leave or walk away?				
• Felt unfree to leave at least once	68%	54	*	*
• Felt unfree to leave most of the time	63%	50	*	*
• Never felt free to leave	61%	48	*	*
• Unsure	9%	7	*	*
Was knowing, before taking the survey, that they had the right to leave and refuse to answer, associated with reporting that they felt free to leave in previous level 2 encounters?				
• Knew rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	52%	22	*	*
• Knew rights and never felt free to leave	50%	21	*	*
• Knew rights and always felt free to leave	29%	12	*	*
• Did not know rights and felt unfree to leave most of the time	76%	28	*	*
• Did not know rights and never felt free to leave	73%	27	*	*
• Did not know rights and always felt free to leave	16%	6	*	*
How many of your level 2 encounters did the police officer inform you of your rights that you were free to leave or refuse to answer any questions?				
• Informed at least once	21%	17	*	*
• Not informed most of the time	72%	60	*	*
• Never informed	68%	56	*	*
• Unsure	12%	10	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

Do you believe you had at least once Level 3 police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Do you believe you had a level 3 police encounter since 2016				
• No	63%	571	96%	271
• Unsure	20%	178	2%	6
• Yes	17%	151	1%	4
If yes, how many times since 2016?				
• Once	14%	21	50%	2
• More than once	46%	69	0%	0

• Unsure	40%	61	50%	2
How many of your level 3 encounters did you ask if you were free to leave or walk away?				
• Asked at least once	44%	37	*	*
• Mostly didn't ask	58%	49	*	*
• Never asked	47%	40	*	*
• Unsure	9%	8	*	*
How many of your level 3 encounters were you asked to show your ID?				
• At least once	70%	57	*	*
• Most of the time	59%	48	*	*
• Always	54%	44	*	*
• Unsure	11%	9	*	*
How many of your level 3 encounters were you informed why you were stopped?				
• Informed at least once	44%	38	*	*
• Not informed most of the time	63%	54	*	*
• Never informed	50%	43	*	*
• Unsure	6%	5	*	*
How many of your level 3 encounters were you handcuffed but then let go?				
• At least once	60%	48	*	*
• Most of the time	41%	33	*	*
• Always	30%	24	*	*
• Unsure	9%	7	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

NYPD DATA: NYPD recorded stops in 2016 on 14-40 year olds in the precincts associated with heavily and lightly policed communities*

	Heavily Policed Communities	Lightly Policed Communities
Total amount recorded stops in 2016	1,171	633
% stops on people of color	99%	87%
• Frisks	76%	51%
• Searches	29%	21%
• Physical Force	36%	28%
• Summons	4%	2%
• Arrests	27%	19%
• Knives/other weapons	6%	3%
• Guns	3%	.3%
• Contraband	8%	4%
• Innocent Stops (neither arrested nor given a summons)	69%	78%

*Numbers are averaged over the 5 precincts associated with HPCs and 10 precincts associated with LPCs. The HPC precincts include: The 73rd (Brownsville), the 23rd, 25th and 32nd (all in East Harlem) and the 40th (South Bronx). The LPC precincts include: The 20th and 24th (both Upper West Side), 19th (Upper East Side), 5th and 6th (West Village and Soho), 7th and 9th (East Village), 50th (Riverdale), 78th (Park Slope) and 94th (Williamsburg and Greenpoint).

Since January of 2016, which of these forms of NYPD surveillance did you frequently observe daily at any location in your neighborhood?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Surveillance Technology				

• Helicopters	30%	268	8%	23
• Command and Control Trucks	44%	393	9%	24
• Watchtowers	44%	394	6%	16
• Surveillance Cameras	53%	477	22%	62
• Floodlights	54%	489	8%	23
Uniformed Officers				
• Officers on foot patrol	63%	571	23%	43
• Do you know any police officers that patrol your neighborhood by name? (Yes)	14%	123	7%	19
• Do you know any police officers that patrol your neighborhood by sight? (Yes)	39%	349	24%	66
• Do the police officers in the neighborhood know you by name? (Yes)	16%	140	7%	19
• Do the police officers in the neighborhood know you by sight? (Yes)	26%	233	9%	25
• Officers in militarized gear	20%	176	4%	10
Police Across Contexts				
• Patrolling subways (including stations, platforms and actual trains)	53%	402	24%	66
• Patrolling buses (including bus stations and bus stops)	31%	237	14%	37
• Patrolling parks	48%	431	25%	69
• Patrolling inside or immediately outside the building they live	43%	390	8%	22
• Patrolling their schools	55%	121	55%	21

I feel like police watch me when:

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Feeling watched by at least once	85%	767	53%	150
Feeling watched by more than once	71%	639	31%	88
• I'm standing at the ATM	30%	267	11%	31
• I'm on the subway	40%	360	26%	73
• I'm walking outside	59%	535	22%	62
• I'm on social media (e.g. twitter, Facebook)	29%	262	4%	12
• I'm texting	19%	175	5%	13
• I'm going to the store	49%	439	10%	28
• I'm going to school	21%	191	4%	10
• I'm walking in the school hallways	12%	112	4%	10
• I'm walking inside my own building	50%	450	6%	17
• I'm hanging out in the park	54%	485	20%	57
• I DON'T feel watched by police	12%	109	42%	119
• Not sure	3%	24	4%	12

How do you feel when seeing police officers and other forms of NYPD surveillance?

		Unsafe	Uncomfortable	Nervous	Scared	Annoyed
Officers on foot patrol	HPC	30% (244)	40% (331)	35% (285)	26% (212)	43% (347)
	LPC	8% (20)	21% (49)	13% (32)	3% (7)	6% (14)
Officers in militarized gear	HPC	43% (251)	48% (286)	49% (285)	43% (252)	47% (276)
	LPC	30% (37)	39% (48)	44% (54)	34% (42)	19% (23)

Knowing the police by name/sight	HPC	34% (124)	40% (151)	37% (136)	28% (102)	45% (167)
	LPC	12% (9)	16% (12)	7% (5)	6% (4)	4% (3)
Police know them by name/sight	HPC	41% (102)	51% (128)	48% (119)	42% (104)	63% (158)
	LPC	14% (5)	11% (4)	14% (5)	6% (2)	6% (2)
Patrolling public transportation	HPC	21% (117)	32% (178)	26% (142)	19% (104)	35% (192)
	LPC	4% (10)	15% (34)	12% (28)	4% (8)	6% (13)
Patrolling parks	HPC	22% (171)	30% (233)	25% (192)	20% (159)	34% (268)
	LPC	3% (8)	15% (36)	8% (18)	3% (7)	8% (19)
Patrolling their housing	HPC	29% (139)	42% (202)	35% (169)	27% (129)	47% (227)
	LPC	10% (4)	15% (6)	15% (6)	8% (3)	15% (6)
Patrolling their schools	HPC	27% (52)	32% (62)	32% (60)	29% (56)	45% (88)
	LPC	9% (3)	27% (9)	9% (3)	6% (2)	18% (6)
Helicopters	HPC	34% (272)	45% (363)	37% (297)	27% (217)	51% (418)
	LPC	10% (22)	24% (51)	18% (39)	10% (21)	18% (38)
Command and Control Trucks	HPC	29% (235)	38% (311)	33% (268)	26% (212)	45% (364)
	LPC	9% (20)	16% (35)	12% (25)	4% (8)	10% (21)
Watchtowers	HPC	29% (236)	38% (308)	30% (239)	24% (196)	44% (362)
	LPC	13% (17)	20% (26)	10% (13)	3% (4)	8% (10)
Surveillance Cameras	HPC	27% (214)	37% (302)	27% (220)	23% (181)	40% (327)
	LPC	8% (16)	17% (32)	9% (17)	2% (3)	15% (28)
Floodlights	HPC	26% (212)	34% (280)	22% (182)	19% (151)	44% (363)
	LPC	11% (17)	14% (22)	7% (11)	5% (7)	14% (21)

How do you feel when seeing these forms of NYPD surveillance?

		Mostly or All Negative	Mostly or All in the Middle	Mostly or All Positive	No Clear Majority
Officers on foot patrol	HPC	34% (277)	38% (305)	21% (166)	8% (60)
	LPC	4% (10)	40% (94)	52% (123)	5% (11)
Officers in militarized gear	HPC	47% (267)	31% (177)	15% (83)	8% (43)
	LPC	32% (39)	26% (32)	37% (45)	6% (7)
Knowing the police by name/sight	HPC	36% (132)	31% (115)	26% (96)	7% (25)
	LPC	3% (2)	30% (22)	62% (45)	6% (4)
Police know them by name/sight	HPC	49% (122)	29% (71)	13% (33)	8% (21)
	LPC	6% (2)	20% (7)	71% (25)	3% (1)
Patrolling public	HPC	24% (129)	37% (203)	33% (179)	6% (34)

transportation	LPC	4% (10)	31% (72)	59% (136)	5% (11)
Patrolling parks	HPC	24% (190)	42% (324)	27% (212)	7% (53)
	LPC	3% (8)	32% (76)	58% (139)	6% (15)
Patrolling their housing	HPC	35% (168)	36% (168)	22% (102)	8% (36)
	LPC	3% (1)	21% (8)	62% (24)	15% (6)
Patrolling their schools	HPC	33% (62)	28% (54)	31% (59)	8% (15)
	LPC	3% (1)	24% (8)	65% (22)	9% (3)
Helicopters	HPC	36% (281)	36% (280)	15% (120)	13% (105)
	LPC	10% (21)	38% (81)	43% (92)	9% (19)
Command and Control Trucks	HPC	33% (264)	39% (313)	18%(143)	10% (76)
	LPC	5% (10)	37% (79)	54% (116)	4% (9)
Watchtowers	HPC	30% (240)	40% (319)	20% (156)	11% (85)
	LPC	4% (5)	37% (48)	51% (65)	8% (10)
Surveillance Cameras	HPC	28% (225)	38% (303)	25% (201)	8% (64)
	LPC	4% (7%)	37% (70)	52% (99)	7% (14)
Floodlights	HPC	25% (200)	41% (328)	26% (207)	9% (74)
	LPC	4% (6)	40% (61)	49% (75)	7% (11)

When observing these forms of surveillance, which generally make you change your behavior?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Changed behavior when observing NYPD technology	53%	467	32%	84
• Helicopters	33%	283	18%	39
• Command and Control Trucks	37%	307	22%	46
• Watchtowers	36%	303	23%	30
• Surveillance Cameras	37%	304	27%	51
• Floodlights	30%	250	20%	31
Changed behavior when observing NYPD officers	51%	433	35%	86
• Officers on foot patrol	46%	384	30%	72
• Officers in militarized gear	44%	268	39%	48

In the last year, have you ever felt targeted by police because of:

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
In the last year, have you ever felt targeted by police?				
• Yes	74%	663	19%	52
• No (all)	20%	178	27%	77
• No/Not Sure	4%	39	52%	147
• Not Sure (all)	2%	20	2%	5
Have you ever felt targeted by police for multiple reasons?	66%	594	10%	28
How you look				
• Yes	57%	511	8%	23
• No	37%	336	87%	243
• Not sure	6%	53	5%	15
Your age				
• Yes	40%	357	6%	18
• No	52%	466	88%	248
• Not sure	9%	77	5%	15
Your gender				
• Yes	39%	347	8%	21

	• No	52%	466	88%	246
	• Not sure	10%	85	5%	14
The way you express your gender					
	• Yes	23%	208	4%	10
	• No	64%	577	92%	257
	• Not sure	13%	114	5%	14
Your race/ethnicity					
	• Yes	55%	495	8%	21
	• No	36%	323	88%	246
	• Not sure	9%	82	5%	14
Your sexual orientation					
	• Yes	14%	127	3%	8
	• No	74%	663	94%	263
	• Not sure	12%	110	4%	10
Your religion					
	• Yes	16%	139	2%	5
	• No	73%	657	95%	266
	• Not sure	12%	103	4%	10
Your immigrant status					
	• Yes	10%	91	2%	6
	• No	80%	720	94%	263
	• Not sure	10%	89	4%	12
Where you live					
	• Yes	63%	568	6%	17
	• No	32%	284	89%	251
	• Not sure	5%	48	5%	13
Other (explain)					
		18%	161	3%	7

Did the police frisk you in 2016? (Aggregated Frisk)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did the police frisk you in 2016?	30%	274	1%	3
• Frisked by police at least once since 2016	27%	244	1%	3
• Frisked by plain clothed officer	8%	71	.4	1
• Frisked during traffic stop	6%	50	1%	2
• Gender checked by police at least once in 2016	3%	22	.4%	1

Did the police search you in 2016? (Aggregated Search)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did the police search your body in 2016?	33%	296	2%	5
• Asked to be searched by police at least once in 2016	13%	115	.4%	1
• Probable cause search at least once in 2016	18%	161	1%	4
• Searched by a plain clothed officer	8%	73	1%	2
• Searched during a traffic stop	6%	55	1%	3
• Strip searched (undressed or requested clothes removed) by police	7%	59	0%	0
Did the police search your property in 2016?	48%	436	5%	15
• Asked by police to empty pockets, bags/purses or other belongings at least once in 2016	16%	141	1%	4

• Searched glove compartment during a traffic stop	5%	46	1%	2
• Searched your trunk during a traffic stop	4%	36	1%	2
• Searched inside your car during a traffic stop	6%	53	1%	2
• Searched with a search warrant at least once in 2016	2%	14	.4%	1
• Police entered your apartment with a search warrant in 2016	12%	110	.4%	1
• My property was taken by police and never returned	29%	263	2%	5
• The police took condoms from me	9%	81	3%	7
Did the police search your body and/or property in 2016?	54%	486	6%	16

Did the police ask to see you ID in 2016? (Aggregated ID)

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did the police ask to see you ID in 2016?	35%	314	6%	17
• Asked for ID during a level 3 police encounter	6%	57	1%	2
• Plain clothed officer asked for your ID	11%	95	1%	4
• Police asked to see your ID in or around your building during 2016	24%	217	4%	11
• Police asked to see your ID at friend/family members building in 2016	23%	206	5%	13

Police contact in 2016 by homeless status (Aggregated Items)***

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did the police frisk you in 2016?				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	29%	179	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	40%	73	*	*
Did the police search your body in 2016?				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	30%	184	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	45%	82	*	*
Did the police search your property in 2016?				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	44%	272	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	65%	119	*	*
Did the police search your property in 2016?**				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	47%	296	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	71%	130	*	*
Did the police search you in 2016?				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	49%	305	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	70%	128	*	*
Did the police ask to see you ID in 2016?				
• Not Homeless (last year or currently)	33%	207	*	*
• Homeless (last year or currently)	49%	89	*	*

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**Includes "searched property" as well as the variable "My property was broken or damaged by police"

***It is important here to interpret homeless status through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color.

Since January 2016, what have you experienced BECAUSE of police?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• My children were taken from me.	7%	67	0%	281
• My driver's license was suspended.	9%	80	0%	0

• I was not hired because of my record.	17%	154	1%	4
• I lost housing/shelter.	9%	82	1%	3
• I was injured.	13%	120	1%	4
• I lost my job (was fired) or my license/clearance to work.	10%	87	1%	2
• I missed school.	19%	170	1%	2
• I missed work.	22%	201	3%	9
• I had issues with immigration.	6%	51	2%	5
• I wasn't able to provide care for my children or other family.	11%	101	2%	5
• My property was taken by police and never returned.	29%	263	2%	5
• The police took condoms away from me.	9%	81	3%	7
• My property was broken or damaged by police.	23%	208	3%	9
• I was denied admission to higher education.	7%	64	1%	2
• I was not able to obtain student loans or scholarships.	8%	73	.4	1
• I was not able to obtain student loans or scholarships.	8%	73	.4	1
• Other (explain)	5%	44	2%	6
• Other (explain)	2%	16	2%	5
• I have not experienced ANYTHING because of police	24%	218	80%	225
• Not sure	12%	111	8%	22

Since January 2016, I was **WRONGLY ACCUSED** by police of:

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Wrongly accused of a crime	48%	429	6%	18
• Committing a crime	23%	205	3%	7
• Being in a gang	22%	195	.4%	1
• Trespassing	25%	222	1%	4
• Carrying a gun	14%	126	1%	3
• Carrying a knife or other weapon	15%	133	1%	2
• Selling drugs	15%	132	.4%	1
• Carrying drugs	17%	152	1%	2
• Being a prostitute	4%	38	1%	2
• Other (explain)	3%	28	1%	4
• I was NEVER wrongly accused of anything by police	29%	264	84%	235
• Not sure	23%	202	9%	26

In what ways have the police impacted your life **IN THE LAST YEAR**?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• The police made me feel safe	21%	186	31%	87
• The police made me feel calm	14%	125	25%	70
• I felt disrespected by the police	38%	338	5%	14
• I felt like I have been treated unfairly by the police	39%	351	4%	11
• I felt discriminated against by the police	31%	278	4%	10
• The police scared me	34%	303	11%	30
• I felt angry at the police	38%	338	9%	24
• I felt humiliated by police	31%	281	5%	13
• I felt powerless because of police	36%	325	5%	15
• I thought about police a lot (even when I didn't want to)	17%	154	10%	27

• I relive my negative experiences with police when I see them	11%	101	2%	6
• I felt depressed because of police	16%	142	4%	12
• I felt sad because of police	15%	131	9%	26
• I couldn't relax because of police	20%	182	5%	13
• The police made me feel nervous	43%	391	18%	51
• The police ruined my neighborhood	16%	148	2%	5
• I avoided police at all costs	42%	378	8%	22
• I looked to police when I had a problem	12%	107	14%	40
• I felt like I had my life threatened by police	26%	235	3%	7
• I felt like I had to watch my back because of police	34%	307	6%	17
• I felt like I was a criminal because of police	32%	291	3%	7
• I felt like other people saw me as a criminal because of police	24%	212	3%	7
• Other	5%	42	3%	8
• Not sure	3%	23	5%	13
• The police HAVE NOT impacted my life in the last year	7%	62	31%	88

Have you experienced physical restraint or force by police in 2016?

Use of Physical Restraint/Force in 2016	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Use of Physical Restraint/Force	53%	473	8%	21
• Restraint with Handcuffs	33%	292	2%	6
• Physical Violence	41%	368	4%	11
• Threat of Gun	20%	178	2%	5
• Physical Injury	19%	168	1%	4

Restraint with Handcuffs	33%	292	2%	6
• I was handcuffed	29%	264	2.1%	6
• I was handcuffed during a level 3 encounter but then let go	5%	48	0%	0
• I was handcuffed by a plain clothed officer	6%	54	.4%	1

Physical Violence	41%	368	4%	11
• I was hit, slapped, or punched by police.	12%	104	1%	2
• I was grabbed by police	24%	214	2%	5
• The police used baton or billy club on me	6%	57	1%	2
• I was kicked by police.	10%	86	0%	0
• I was pushed by police	16%	147	1%	4
• I was pinned on the ground by police	12%	105	1%	3
• I was pushed against a car or wall by police	14%	124	1%	3
• The police used pepper spray on me	5%	41	1%	3
• Police used a Taser or stun gun on me	5%	44	0%	0
• I was choked by police	6%	54	.4%	1
• I was frisked by police and it involved excessive force	9%	81	1%	2
• I was searched by police and it involved excessive force	6%	51	1%	3
• I experienced excessive force by a plain clothed officer	5%	45	0%	0

Threat of Gun	20%	178	2%	5
• An officer touched a gun	11%	96	1%	3
• An officer upholstered a gun	11%	101	1%	3
• An officer pointed a gun at me	11%	99	1%	2

Physical Injury	19%	168	1%	4
• I was physically hurt or injured by police	7%	58	1%	2
• I needed to receive medical attention because of police	5%	46	1%	3

• I was injured	13%	120	1%	4
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Have you experienced a negative verbal police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Negative Verbal Police Encounters	61%	547	15%	41
• Verbal Disrespect	33%	297	8%	21
• Threatening Language	52%	464	6%	18
• Aggressive Language	37%	330	6%	17
• Derogatory Comments	22%	195	1%	2

Verbal Disrespect	33%	297	8%	21
• I was spoken to disrespectfully	29%	257	6%	16
• I approached the police for help and was not treated respectfully	7%	59	2%	6
• I called the police for help and was not treated respectfully	2%	18	1%	4

Threatening Language	52%	464	6%	18
• Police threatened to arrest me	33%	300	3%	8
• Police threatened to give me a ticket	29%	262	3%	9
• Police threatened to use force against me	22%	199	1%	4
• I have had my life threatened by police	26%	235	3%	7

Aggressive Language	37%	330	6%	17
• An officer cursed at me	26%	237	4%	10
• An officer shouted at me	25%	228	5%	13
• I experienced verbal aggression by plain clothed officer	6%	57	.4	1

Derogatory Comments	22%	195	1%	2
• An officer made a racially or ethnically offensive comment towards me	13%	116	.4%	1
• A police officer called me gender or sexual slurs	10%	86	.4%	1
• A police officer made a derogatory comment about my religion	9%	81	0%	0

Have you experienced a sexual police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Sexual Police Encounters	16%	140	5%	13
• Sexual Attention	14%	124	5%	13
• Sexual Touch	5%	44	.4%	1

Sexual Attention	14%	124	5%	13
• I received “sexual attention” from police (e.g. catcalls, whistles)	6%	55	3%	8
• A police officer hit on me or made a pass (e.g. tried to get my number)	6%	54	2%	6
• A police officer asked me for sexual favors	4%	38	0%	0
• Police spoke to me in a sexually inappropriate manner	5%	42	1%	2

Sexual Touch	5%	44	.4	1
• A police officer touched me in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable	3%	27	.4	1

• I was sexually assaulted by police	3%	23	0%	0
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Have you experienced an unhelpful police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Unhelpful Police Encounters	15%	139	6%	18
• I approached the police for help and they were not helpful	6%	57	1%	3
• I approached the police for help and they did not improve the situation	9%	77	2%	5
• I called the police for help and they were not helpful	3%	30	3%	7
• I called the police for help and they did not improve the situation	5%	45	3%	8
• I called the police for help and they did not show up	4%	34	1%	7

Have you experienced negative police contact in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Negative Police Contact	78%	699	29%	81
• Use of Physical Restraint/Force	53%	473	8%	21
• Negative Verbal Police Encounters	61%	547	15%	41
• Sexual Police Encounters	16%	140	5%	13
• Unhelpful Police Encounters	15%	139	27%	18
• I approached the police for help and was not satisfied with the encounter	9%	77	1%	4
• I called the police for help and was not satisfied with the encounter	4%	38	2%	5
• The police interfered, stopped me, or harassed me while I was participating in activities I like to do in the neighborhood	54%	489	12%	33

Use of physical restraint/force in 2016 by gender and sexual orientation**

		Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
		%	N	%	N
Use of Physical Restraint/Force					
	• Men	63%	330	10%	12
	• Women	35%	122	5%	8
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	52%	369	6%	15
	• LGBTQ+	58%	53	11%	4
Restraint with Handcuffs					
	• Men	42%	221	3%	4
	• Women	18%	64	1%	2
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	34%	242	2%	4
	• LGBTQ+	31%	28	5%	2
Physical Violence					
	• Men	51%	265	6%	7
	• Women	25%	86	3%	4
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	40%	287	4%	9
	• LGBTQ+	44%	40	5%	2
Threat of Gun					

	• Men	25%	133	3%	3
	• Women	10%	35	1%	2
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	20%	144	1%	3
	• LGBQ+	15%	14	3%	1
Physical Injury					
	• Men	22%	114	3%	3
	• Women	12%	42	1%	1
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	18%	126	1%	2
	• LGBQ+	21%	19	5%	2

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**It is important here to interpret gender and sexual orientation through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color and in LPCs, the majority were white.

Negative verbal police encounters in 2016 by gender and sexual orientation**

		Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
		%	N	%	N
Negative Verbal Police Encounters					
	• Men	68%	357	16%	19
	• Women	49%	170	13%	20
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	61%	431	14%	32
	• LGBQ+	62%	56	24%	9
Verbal Disrespect					
	• Men	38%	197	7%	8
	• Women	27%	92	8%	12
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	34%	240	6%	14
	• LGBQ+	31%	28	18%	7
Threatening Language					
	• Men	60%	314	8%	9
	• Women	38%	130	5%	8
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	51%	362	6%	15
	• LGBQ+	55%	50	8%	3
Aggressive Language					
	• Men	44%	230	5%	6
	• Women	26%	90	6%	9
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	38%	266	5%	11
	• LGBQ+	37%	34	16%	6
Derogatory Comments					
	• Men	26%	134	0%	0
	• Women	15%	51	1%	2
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	22%	153	.4%	1
	• LGBQ+	17%	15	3%	1

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**It is important here to interpret gender and sexual orientation through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color and in LPCs, the majority were white.

Sexual police encounters in 2016 by gender and sexual orientation**

		Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
		%	N	%	N
Sexual Police Encounters					
	• Men	14%	75	3%	3
	• Women	15%	52	6%	9
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	12%	87	4%	9
	• LGBTQ+	28%	25	11%	4
Sexual Attention					
	• Men	13%	66	3%	3
	• Women	13%	46	6%	9
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	11%	75	4%	9
	• LGBTQ+	24%	22	11%	4
Sexual Touch					
	• Men	4%	22	0%	0
	• Women	5%	17	1%	1
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	4%	31	0%	0
	• LGBTQ+	6%	5	3%	1

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**It is important here to interpret gender and sexual orientation through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color and in LPCs, the majority were white.

Sought police for help in 2016 and was not helped (unhelpful police encounters) by gender and sexual orientation**

		Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
		%	N	%	N
Unhelpful Police Encounters in 2016					
	• Men	53%	81	12%	4
	• Women	42%	57	38%	13
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	46%	106	20%	11
	• LGBTQ+	62%	24	64%	7

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**It is important here to interpret gender and sexual orientation through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color and in LPCs, the majority were white.

I relive my negative experiences with police when I see them by gender and sexual orientation**

		Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
		%	N	%	N
I relive my negative experiences with police when I see them.					
	• Men	11%	57	2%	2
	• Women	10%	36	3%	4
	• Trans	*	*	*	*
	• Straight	9%	67	2%	5
	• LGBTQ+	19%	17	3%	1

*the sample size is too low for analysis

**It is important here to interpret gender and sexual orientation through race. In HPCs, almost everyone identified as a person of color and in LPCs, the majority were white.

Did you have at least one positive police encounter in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Protected in Emergency/Dangerous Situation	23%	204	13%	36
• An officer responded and helped in an emergency	19%	169	11%	31
• An officer protected me from a dangerous situation	10%	91	3%	8
Shown Respect/Courtesy	54%	490	48%	135
• An officer showed me respect	38%	341	36%	100
• I had a nice conversation with police	25%	223	22%	63
• An officer did something nice for me)	12%	111	15%	41
• Anyone who answered with absolutely/mostly yes in <i>approached</i> police and ‘were the police respectful.’	9%	82	12%	34
• Anyone who answered with absolutely/mostly yes in <i>called</i> police and ‘were the police respectful.’	9%	83	12%	33
Positive police encounter in 2016	66%	594	73%	206
• Anyone who answered with absolutely/mostly yes in <i>approached</i> for ‘were you satisfied with the encounter you had with police’	7%	67	13%	37
• Anyone who answered with absolutely/mostly yes in <i>called</i> for ‘were you satisfied with the encounter you had with police’	7%	61	11%	30
• Helped/Protected by Police (in total)	49%	440	45%	126
• Shown Respect/Courtesy (in total)	54%	490	48%	126

Were you helped by police in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Helpful Police Encounters	49%	440	45%	126
• An officer assisted me with directions	36%	322	33%	93
• An officer responded and helped in an emergency	19%	169	11%	31
• An officer protected me from a dangerous situation	10%	91	3%	8
• Approached the police for help and said <i>mostly or absolutely yes</i> to the statement “were the police helpful?”	9%	81	15%	41
• Approached the police for help and said <i>mostly or absolutely yes</i> to the statement “Did the situation improve because of police?”	7%	62	11%	30
• Called the police for help and said <i>mostly or absolutely yes</i> to the statement “were the police helpful?”	8%	72	11%	30
• Called the police for help and said <i>mostly or absolutely yes</i> to the statement “Did the situation improve because of police?”	6%	58	10%	27

Section: The Tale is Told

Did you feel scared, unsafe, uncomfortable, nervous or annoyed at least occasionally in 2016 when seeing police officers and other forms of NYPD surveillance?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Scared	64%	574	29%	80

• Unsafe	71%	638	46%	128
• Uncomfortable	72%	647	44%	124
• Nervous	74%	664	44%	124
• Annoyed	79%	708	37%	104

Did you feel mostly emotionally negative or positive in 2016 when seeing police officers and other forms of NYPD surveillance?

Heavily Policed Communities				
	Negative	Middle	Positive	
• Scared	20% (175)	38% (338)	30% (264)	• Not Scared
• Unsafe	24% (213)	45% (399)	20% (180)	• Safe
• Nervous	25% (219)	37% (329)	25% (221)	• Not Nervous
• Uncomfortable	34% (304)	39% (349)	17% (151)	• Comfortable
• Annoyed	39% (349)	29% (257)	19% (171)	• Not Annoyed

Lightly Policed Communities				
	Negative	Middle	Positive	
• Scared	2% (6)	32% (89)	56% (157)	• Not Scared
• Unsafe	5% (15)	42% (116)	44% (122)	• Safe
• Nervous	7% (18)	32% (90)	48% (133)	• Not Nervous
• Uncomfortable	14% (38)	41% (113)	33% (91)	• Comfortable
• Annoyed	5% (15)	28% (77)	56% (157)	• Not Annoyed

What do you think about the police IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

Heavily Policed Communities				
	Negative	Middle	Positive	
• Mostly Discriminatory	41% (360)	37% (327)	15% (137)	• Mostly Nondiscriminatory
• Mostly Irresponsible	51% (450)	34% (299)	9% (77)	• Mostly Responsible
• Mostly Ineffective	42% (371)	34% (304)	13% (114)	• Mostly Effective
• Mostly Harmful	54% (480)	27% (243)	10% (89)	• Mostly Beneficial

Mostly Discriminatory				Mostly Nondiscriminatory
• The police discriminate against people because of their race/ethnicity	58% (522)	29% (256)	13% (118)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their race/ethnicity
• The police discriminate against people because of their religion	40% (355)	40% (359)	20% (181)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their religion
• The police discriminate against people because of their sexuality	37% (328)	42% (373)	21% (191)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their sexuality

• The police discriminate against people because of their gender	44% (392)	38% (338)	18% (162)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their gender
• The police discriminate against immigrants	40% (357)	43% (381)	17% (153)	• The police do not discriminate against immigrants

Mostly Irresponsible				Mostly Responsible
• They are untrustworthy	55% (489)	32% (284)	14% (121)	• They are trustworthy
• They are dishonest	52% (462)	35% (316)	13% (117)	• They are honest
• The police are poor role models for youth	45% (405)	39% (348)	16% (140)	• The police are great role models for youth
• The police are generally corrupt	48% (424)	39% (351)	13% (118)	• The police are generally principled
• The police commonly break the laws/rules	54% (483)	32% (288)	14% (126)	• The police commonly do not break the laws/rules

Mostly Ineffective				Mostly Effective
• I feel unprotected when the police are around	35% (314)	35% (308)	30% (272)	• I feel protected when the police are around
• I am dissatisfied with the police's job	51% (453)	35% (309)	15% (132)	• I am satisfied with the police's job
• The police generally make things worse	47% (423)	38% (335)	15% (134)	• The police generally make things better
• The police are generally bad at solving crimes	43% (382)	41% (362)	17% (148)	• The police are generally good at solving crimes
• The police are generally unhelpful	37% (332)	42% (372)	21% (190)	• The police are generally helpful

Mostly Harmful				Mostly Beneficial
• They are unfair	54% (485)	33% (298)	13% (115)	• They are fair
• They abuse power	65% (577)	22% (196)	14% (121)	• They use power wisely
• They create problems	50% (450)	34% (306)	16% (139)	• They prevent problems
• The police are disrespectful	56% (498)	30% (268)	14% (129)	• The police are respectful
• The police have a negative impact on my life	44% (389)	40% (361)	16% (145)	• The police have a positive impact on my life

Lightly Policed Communities				
	Negative	Middle	Positive	
• Mostly Discriminatory	17% (47)	35% (99)	42% (118)	• Mostly Nondiscriminatory
• Mostly Irresponsible	11% (30)	31% (87)	53% (149)	• Mostly Responsible
• Mostly Ineffective	9% (24)	34% (96)	51% (143)	• Mostly Effective
• Mostly Harmful	11% (31)	32% (90)	52% (145)	• Mostly Beneficial

Mostly Discriminatory				Mostly Nondiscriminatory
• The police discriminate against people because of their race/ethnicity	26% (74)	38% (108)	35% (99)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their race/ethnicity

• The police discriminate against people because of their religion	16% (46)	38% (107)	46% (128)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their religion
• The police discriminate against people because of their sexuality	17% (48)	38% (108)	45% (125)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their sexuality
• The police discriminate against people because of their gender	17% (47)	38% (108)	45% (126)	• The police do not discriminate against people because of their gender
• The police discriminate against immigrants	25% (69)	37% (103)	39% (109)	• The police do not discriminate against immigrants

Mostly Irresponsible				Mostly Responsible
• They are untrustworthy	11% (31)	30% (85)	59% (165)	• They are trustworthy
• They are dishonest	12% (33)	35% (99)	53% (149)	• They are honest
• The police are poor role models for youth	14% (38)	40% (111)	47% (132)	• The police are great role models for youth
• The police are generally corrupt	16% (45)	33% (93)	51% (143)	• The police are generally principled
• The police commonly break the laws/rules	19% (52)	36% (100)	46% (129)	• The police commonly do not break the laws/rules

Mostly Ineffective				Mostly Effective
• I feel unprotected when the police are around	29% (80)	27% (77)	44% (124)	• I feel protected when the police are around
• I am dissatisfied with the police's job	13% (37)	35% (99)	52% (145)	• I am satisfied with the police's job
• The police generally make things worse	11% (31)	38% (106)	51% (144)	• The police generally make things better
• The police are generally bad at solving crimes	11% (30)	39% (110)	50% (141)	• The police are generally good at solving crimes
• The police are generally unhelpful	12% (33)	34% (95)	54% (153)	• The police are generally helpful

Mostly Harmful				Mostly Beneficial
• They are unfair	9% (26)	33% (93)	58% (162)	• They are fair
• They abuse power	22% (61)	34% (95)	45% (125)	• They use power wisely
• They create problems	12% (33)	31% (87)	57% (161)	• They prevent problems
• The police are disrespectful	16% (46)	34% (95)	50% (140)	• The police are respectful
• The police have a negative impact on my life	6% (18)	45% (127)	48% (136)	• The police have a positive impact on my life

Overall, how would you grade the NYPD in last year (2016)?

Grade	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
A	6%	50	34%	96
B	11%	97	43%	121
C	26%	234	16%	44
D	23%	205	5%	14
F	35%	314	2%	6

In what ways (if any) have your attitude towards police changed since you were younger?

When I was younger, my attitude towards police were generally:	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Positive	39%	351	59%	166
• Neutral	37%	336	31%	87
• Negative	16%	144	6%	16
• Not sure	8%	69	4%	12

Not that I am older, my attitude towards police is generally:	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Positive	10%	89	32%	89
• Neutral	34%	307	44%	123
• Negative	44%	400	19%	52
• Not sure	12%	104	6%	17

How has your attitude towards police changed since you were younger?	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Stayed positive or changed for the better	17%	149	33%	94
• Changed for the better	11%	100	8%	23
• No change, stayed positive	5%	49	25%	71
Stayed negative or changed for the worse	60%	541	43%	120
• Changed for the worse	53%	474	40%	113
• No change, stayed negative	7%	67	3%	7

Since January 2016, how many times have you personally approached the police (e.g. on the street, in your building) because you needed help?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Since January 2016, how many times have you personally approached the police (e.g. on the street, in your building) because you needed help?				
• Never	60%	537	75%	212
• Once	4%	40	8%	21
• More than once	18%	159	9%	24
• Not sure	18%	164	9%	24
This about the last time you personally approached the police for help and answer the following questions:				
Were the police helpful?				
• Yes	41%	81	91%	41
• Equal parts yes and no	29%	58	2%	1
• No	28%	55	7%	3
• Not sure	3%	5	0%	0
Did the situation improve because of police?				
• Yes	31%	61	67%	30
• Equal parts yes and no	27%	54	22%	10
• No	38%	75	11%	5
• Not sure	5%	9	0%	0
Were the police respectful?				

• Yes	41%	82	76%	34
• Equal parts yes and no	27%	54	9%	4
• No	28%	55	13%	6
• Not sure	4%	8	2%	1
Were you satisfied with the encounter you had with police?				
• Yes	34%	67	82%	37
• Equal parts yes and no	26%	51	7%	3
• No	37%	73	9%	4
• Not sure	4%	8	2%	1

Since January 2016, how many times have you called the police (e.g. 911, precinct phone number) because you needed help?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Since January 2016, how many times have you called the police (e.g. 911, precinct phone number) because you needed help?				
• Never	63%	569	76%	214
• Once	7%	59	11%	31
• More than once	13%	115	7%	20
• Not sure	17%	157	6%	16
This about the last time you called the police for help since January 2016 and answer the following questions:				
Did the police show up?				
• Yes	81%	140	80%	41
• No	16%	27	14%	7
• Not Sure	4%	7	6%	3
How many minutes did it take for them to arrive?				
• Less than 15 minutes	31%	43	63%	26
• Between 16-30 minutes	41%	56	29%	12
• Over 30 minutes	28%	39	7%	3
Were the police helpful?				
• Yes	51%	71	73%	30
• Equal parts yes and no	28%	39	10%	4
• No	21%	29	17%	7
• Not sure	1%	1	0%	0
Did the situation improve because of police?				
• Yes	41%	58	66%	27
• Equal parts yes and no	24%	34	15%	6
• No	31%	44	20%	8
• Not sure	3%	4	0%	0
Were the police respectful?				
• Yes	59%	82	81%	33
• Equal parts yes and no	28%	39	10%	4
• No	12%	17	10%	4
• Not sure	1%	2	0%	0
Were you satisfied with the encounter you had with police?				
• Yes	43%	60	73%	30
• Equal parts yes and no	26%	37	15%	6
• No	26%	37	12%	5
• Not sure	4%	6	0%	0

Did you call and/or approach the police for help at least once in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did you call/approach the police for help in 2016?	48%	436	33%	92
• How many times have you personally approached the police because you needed	22%	199	16%	45
• How many times have you called the police because you needed help	19%	174	18%	51
• You initiated contact with police for help on the subway	9%	78	3%	7
• You initiated contact with police for help the bus	7%	66	1%	3
• You initiated contact with police for help in or immediately outside your building	13%	120	3%	9
• You initiated contact with police for help in public park	12%	108	4%	11
• I looked to police when I had a problem	12%	107	14%	40

Check all the reasons why you called or approached the police since January 2016?*

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
• Reporting a crime I witnessed	22%	96	20%	18
• Reporting a crime committed against me	23%	101	12%	11
• Reporting neighborhood violence I witnessed	18%	79	9%	8
• Reporting neighborhood violence that I personally experienced	16%	70	5%	5
• Reporting suspicious activity	18%	79	13%	12
• Reporting a suspicious package	12%	54	3%	3
• Reporting what I perceived to be disruptive behavior	14%	61	7%	6
• Reported drug activity	15%	64	5%	5
• Reported gang violence	17%	73	0%	0
• Reported gun violence or gun possession	16%	69	2%	2
• Reported a medical emergency for someone else	41%	179	25%	23
• Reported a medical emergency for me	24%	105	12%	11
• Reported a dispute I was having with someone outside my home	15%	67	8%	7
• Reported a dispute I was having with someone inside my home	15%	67	2%	2
• Reported a traffic accident	20%	85	26%	24
• Other (explain)	7%	31	4%	4
• Other (explain)	5%	21	1%	1
• Not sure	14%	63	3%	3

*The denominators are those who called and/or approached the police in 2016 (HPC = 436 and LPC = 92)

In what ways do the following statements represent how you feel about contacting the police?

		Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Not Sure	
Contacting the police for help usually makes the issue worse	HPC	46% (416)	28% (256)	17% (151)	9% (77)	--
	LPC	16% (45)	32% (90)	51% (142)	1% (4)	--
		61% (545)	20% (177)	12% (109)	8% (69)	

In serious situations, I wish there was a place to get help OTHER than police	HPC					--
	LPC	36% (101)	25% (69)	35% (98)	5% (13)	--
		I would NEVER contact the police for help	I would only call the police for help in very serious situations	I would call the police for help in some situations	I would call the police for help in most situations	Not Sure
Choose a statement that best represents how you feel about contacting the police when you need them for help?	HPC	26% (234)	52% (466)	11% (98)	5% (44)	6% (58)
	LPC	5% (15)	36% (101)	22% (63)	34% (96)	2% (6)
		Unsatisfied	Neither Unsatisfied Nor Satisfied	Satisfied		
In general, how satisfied are you with the police response to calls for help in your neighborhood?	HPC	60% (538)	22% (196)	18% (166)	--	--
	LPC	9% (24)	26% (74)	65% (183)	--	--

When considering the NYPD this last year, are you VERY concerned about the following?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Very concerned about safety to self	76%	687	18%	50
• Being killed by the police	64%	575	10%	29
• Being physically injured by police	60%	536	9%	25
• Being disrespected by police	59%	530	11%	31
• Being sexually assaulted by police	43%	384	6%	17
Very concerned about safety to friends and family	78%	703	24%	66
• Having a friend or family member killed by the police	67%	606	15%	41
• Having a friend or family member be physically injured by police	65%	588	14%	40
• Having a friend or family member disrespected by police	62%	559	18%	50
• Having a friend or family member sexually assaulted by police	48%	435	9%	24
Other				
• Police corruption	58%	520	20%	57

Have you actively avoided police surveillance in 2016?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Actively avoided police surveillance in 2016	85%	768	33%	92
• Tended to Personal Belongings	46%	416	7%	19
• Managed Self-Presentation	44%	398	12%	34
• Rearranged Relationships	40%	356	8%	21
• Changed Travel	54%	486	11%	31
• Avoided Public Space	63%	569	14%	38
I have not done anything to avoid police	11%	102	65%	183

Which of these have you done at least once in the last year to avoid contact with police?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Tended to Personal Belongings	46%	416	7%	19
• I decided not to carry condoms because I was afraid they might get me in trouble with the police.	9%	79	3%	7
• Before I went outside, I made sure I was not carrying anything the police could stop me for.	42%	377	5%	15
Managed Self-Presentation	44%	398	12%	34
• I changed the way I dressed to avoid the way police might look at me.	22%	200	4%	10
• I changed my demeanor (the way I acted) to avoid being targeted.	36%	327	11%	30
Rearranged Relationships	40%	356	8%	21
• I chose not to visit friends and/or family to avoid the police.	22%	195	3%	8
• I changed the way I used social media because I thought the police might be watching.	28%	251	5%	14
Changed Travel	54%	486	11%	31
• I changed the route I took to avoid police.	49%	442	11%	30
• I stopped using the subway or bus because of police.	13%	129	1%	3
Avoided Public Space	63%	569	14%	38
• I avoided going out at certain times because of police.	38%	340	7%	20
• I spent less time in public spaces.	37%	337	5%	13
• I stayed somewhere else to avoid police.	26%	231	6%	16

Activity avoided police surveillance in 2016 comparing respondents who identified as Black and/or Latinx and white**

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Actively avoided police surveillance in 2016				
• Black and/or Latinx	86%	691	49%	25
• White	*	*	28%	51
Tended to Personal Belongings				
• Black and/or Latinx	47%	375	12%	6
• White	*	*	6%	10
Managed Self-Presentation				
• Black and/or Latinx	45%	363	14%	7
• White	*	*	12%	21
Rearranged Relationships				
• Black and/or Latinx	40%	318	6%	3
• White	*	*	8%	14
Changed Travel				
• Black and/or Latinx	54%	438	20%	10
• White	*	*	9%	16
Avoided Public Space				
• Black and/or Latinx	64%	515	26%	13
• White	*	*	12%	22
I avoided police at all costs				
• Black and/or Latinx	43%	343	20%	10
• White	*	*	5%	9

*The sample size is too low for analysis

**This includes those who identified as Black and/or Latinx as well as Black or Latinx in combination with other racial categories

What THREE activities do you like to do in the neighborhood?

Common Activity Themes	Written Examples of the Activity Themes
• Playing Sports	“basketball,” “soccer,” “playing sports,” “playing ball,” “baseball,” “football,” “softball,” “tennis,” “soccer,” “handball,” “track and field,” “boxing,” “ball”
• Exercising	“gym,” “jogging,” “dance group,” “work out” “riding my bike” “jogging” “running,” “swim” “training” “Zumba” “skateboarding”
• Going Out	“live events,” “movies,” “restaurants” “going out to eat” “going to dinner with my husband” “clubbing,” “date” “entertainment,” “attend workshops”
• Hanging Out	“house parties,” “block parties,” “cookouts,” “picnics,” “street corner” “having parties,” “hang with family,” “play pool at community center,” “have barbeques”
• Shopping	“Going shopping,” “Going to store,” “walking to the store,” “food shopping,” “shopping,” “store run,” “grocery shopping,” “shop local businesses”
• Going to the Park	“Walk in the park,” “hanging out in the park,” “sitting in parks,” “chillin in the park,” “spending time in the park with friends,” “play in the park”
• Walking Around	“taking a stroll,” “walking the dog,” “take a walk,” “walking with friends,” “walking around the neighborhood,” “go out for a walk”
• Attending Church	“Attending church,” “church,” “going to the mosque,” “attend church”
• Being Outside	“standing around talking in front of my building,” “sitting on a bench,” “riding bike,” “chillin at the store front,” “getting some air,” “playing around outside”
• Being with Friends & Family	“playing rope with the young kids,” “hang with friends,” “family time,” “play with grandkids,” “sit outside with friends watching children play in park”

In the last year, have the police ever bother you, interfered, stopped you, or harassed you while you were participating in this activity?

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Interrupted while doing at least one of the listed activities				
• Yes	62%	489	14%	33
• No	32%	255	81%	192
• Not sure	6%	49	5%	11
Interrupted while doing more than one of the listed activities	45%	358	5%	12
• Playing Sports	41%	142	10%	5
• Exercising	39%	28	2%	1
• Going Out	26%	35	4%	4
• Hanging Out	62%	199	8%	5
• Shopping	53%	43	2%	1
• Going to the Park	45%	89	12%	11
• Walking Around	65%	110	2%	2
• Attending Church	13%	10	5%	1
• Being Outside	66%	160	3%	3
• Being with Friends/Family	68%	166	3%	2

Section: The Two Faces of the NYPD

NYPD DATA: Total stops (Level 3 police encounters) from 2003-2017 under two mayors

	Police Stops	Mayor
	N	
• 2003	160,851	Bloomberg
• 2004	313,523	Bloomberg
• 2005	398,191	Bloomberg
• 2006	506,491	Bloomberg

• 2007	472,096	Bloomberg
• 2008	540,302	Bloomberg
• 2009	581,168	Bloomberg
• 2010	601,285	Bloomberg
• 2011	685,724	Bloomberg
% increase since 2003	+77%	Stops increased 77% from 2003 under Bloomberg
• 2012	532,911	Bloomberg
• 2013	191,851	Bloomberg
% drop from 2011	-72%	Stops decreased 72% from its peak under Bloomberg
• 2014	45,787	de Blasio
• 2015	22,565	de Blasio
• 2016	12,404	de Blasio
• 2017	10,861	de Blasio
% drop from 2011	-98%	Stops decreased an additional 26% from its peak under de Blasio

Undocumented police-initiated contact in 2016: The percentage of respondents who reported police contact that was unlikely officially recorded by the NYPD

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	%	N	%	N
Did you experience at least one police initiated contact in 2016 that would likely go undocumented by the NYPD?	53%	477	16%	44
• Level 1 police encounter	25%	228	9%	26
• Level 2 police encounter	18%	158	1%	4
• An officer told you to move	33%	300	9%	26
• Asked permission before search	18%	158	1%	4

Do you believe you had a Level 1, 2, and/or Level 3 police encounter in 2016?

Heavily Policed Communities (N=900)		Lightly Policed Communities (N=281)
41% reported NOT experiencing a level 1, 2 and/or 3 police encounter in 2016 (N=369)	No	85% reported NOT experiencing a level 1, 2 and/or 3 police encounter in 2016 (N=239)
36% reported experiencing a level 1, 2 and/or Level 3 police encounter in 2016 (N=326)	Yes	10% reported experiencing a level 1, 2 and/or Level 3 police encounter in 2016 (N=29)
23% reported they were unsure how to categorize at least one of their police encounters (N=205)	Not Sure	5% reported they were unsure how to categorize at least one of their police encounters (N=13)

Of the 326 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (36%) in heavily policed communities		Of the 29 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (10%) in lightly policed communities
---	--	--

46% reported at least one level 3 police encounter (N=151)	How many reported at least one Level 3 police encounter?	14% reported at least one level 3 police encounter (N=4)
52% of men and 33% of women (too few trans-identified) reported at least one level 3 police encounter	Were the percentages different by gender identity?	21% of men and 0% of women (too few trans-identified) reported at least one level 3 police encounter
80% reported experiencing at least one level 3 stop AND ALSO at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (N=121)	Of those who reported at least one level 3 encounter, how many also reported a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter?	50% reported experiencing at least one level 3 stop AND ALSO at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (N=2)

Of the 326 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (36%) in heavily policed communities		Of the 29 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (10%) in lightly policed communities
54% reported experiencing ONLY a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (no level 3) (N=175)	How many reported ONLY a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (no level 3)	86% reported experiencing ONLY a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (no level 3) (N=25)
48% of men and 67% of women (too few trans-identified) reported experiencing ONLY a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter.	Were the percentages different by gender identity?	79% of men and 100% of women (too few trans-identified) reported experiencing ONLY a level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter.

Of the 326 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (36%) in heavily policed communities		Of the 29 people who reported experiencing a level 1-3 (10%) in lightly policed communities
91% reported experiencing at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (N=296)	How many reported at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter?	93% reported experiencing at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter (N=27)
90% of men and 93% of women (too few trans-identified) reported experiencing at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter.	Were the percentages different by gender identity?	89% of men and 100% of women (too few trans-identified) reported experiencing at least one level 1 and/or level 2 police encounter.

The total reported police-initiated incidents in 2016*

	Heavily Policed Communities		Lightly Policed Communities	
	**	***	**	***
• Level 1 police encounter	594	926	45	45
• Level 2 police encounter	348	512	5	5
• Level 3 police encounter	325	517	4	4
• An officer told you to move	980	1,577	46	46
• Pulled over while driving or a passenger	340	452	36	36
• Plain-clothed officer initiated contact	404	548	22	22
• Frisked	622	1,080	8	8
• Asked permission before search	247	342	1	1
• Asked to empty belongings	345	497	7	7
• Probable cause search (did not ask)	397	629	13	13

*These numbers represent the total incidents of police initiated contact in 2016 reported by respondents in our survey. The types of contact are not mutually

exclusive. In addition, the numbers do not include people who expressed they were “unsure” of a particular police encounter. People said they were unsure for a variety of reasons but two important reasons included finding it difficult to identify the level of their encounter and being unable to estimate an accurate quantity because there were too many incidents.

**In this column the numbers were produced by holding the assumption that people were less accurate in their estimation of incidents beyond 10. Thus, anyone who reported experiencing more than 10 incidents were assigned a 1. Thus, this is a more conservative estimate of total incidents.

***In this column the numbers were produced by holding the assumption that peoples’ memory could be relatively accurate up to 25. Thus, anyone who said they experienced more than 25 were given a 1. Thus, this is a less conservative estimation.

The total reported and potential underreporting of Level 3 police encounters in 2016 comparing the NYPD data (as incidents of 14-40 year olds in 2016) and the equivalent survey data from respondents living in Brownsville, South Bronx and East Harlem*

Police Contact	Data Source	Brownsville	S. Bronx	E. Harlem	Total**
Level 3 Stops	NYPD (# of incidents)	72	322	347	741
	Survey (# of incidents - lower range)	84	81	160	325
	Survey (# of incidents - higher range)	224	92	201	517
	Survey (# of people)	52	39	60	151

*The estimated range represents the total incidents of level 3 contact in 2016 reported by survey respondents. We calculated the lower range by holding the assumption that people were less accurate in their estimation of incidents beyond 10. Thus, anyone who reported experiencing more than 10 incidents were assigned a 1. We calculated the higher range by holding the assumption that peoples’ memory could be relatively accurate up to 25. Thus, anyone who said they experienced more than 25 were given a 1. The number of respondents who reported experiencing a level 3 stop (e.g., person not incident focused) can be found in the “Survey (# of people)” row. The NYPD data represent the number of level 3 incidents reported in the exact blocks we collected survey data from.

**According to the 2010 Census, there were around 85,000 residents between 14-40 years old living in the specific blocks of Brownsville, South Bronx and East Harlem that we studied.

NYPD DATA: 1990 and 2016 crime rates averaged across precincts associated with heavily and lightly police communities*

	Heavily Policed Communities**		Lightly Policed Communities**	
Major crimes in 1990	79 incidents per 1,000	26,922 incidents Ave. 5,384 per precinct	83 incidents per 1,000	61,366 incidents Ave. 6,137 per precinct
Major crimes in 2016	19 incidents per 1,000	7,123 incidents Ave. 1,425 per precinct	15 incidents per 1,000	12,466 incidents Ave. 1,247 per precinct
Drop in major crime from 1990 to 2016*	76%	--	79%	--
Violent crimes in 1990	40 incidents per 1,000	13,826 incidents Ave. 2,765 per precinct	23 incidents per 1,000	13,913 incidents Ave. 1,391 per precinct
Violent crimes in 2016	11 incidents per 1,000	3,961 incidents Ave. 792 per precinct	3 incidents per 1,000	2,470 incidents Ave. 247 per precinct
Drop in violent crime from 1990 to 2016*	74%	--	82%	--
Percent of violent crime: Murder/Rape	5%	--	5%	--
Nonviolent crimes in 1990	39 incidents per 1,000	13,096 incidents Ave. 2,619 per precinct	60 incidents per 1,000	47,453 incidents Ave. 4,745 per precinct
Nonviolent crimes in 2016	9 incidents per 1,000	3,162 incidents Ave. 632 per precinct	11 incidents per 1,000	8,877 incidents Ave. 888 per precinct
Drop in nonviolent crime from 1990 to 2016	78%	--	80%	--

*Major crimes include murder, rape, robbery, felonious assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto. Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery, and felony assault. Nonviolent crimes include burglary, grand larceny, and motor vehicle theft

**Numbers are averaged over the 5 precincts associated with HPCs and 10 precincts associated with LPCs. The HPC precincts include: The 73rd (Brownsville), the 23rd, 25th and 32nd (all in East Harlem) and the 40th (South Bronx). The LPC precincts include: The 20th and 24th (both Upper West Side), 19th (Upper East Side), 5th and 6th (West Village and Soho), 7th and 9th (East Village), 50th (Riverdale), 78th (Park Slope) and 94th (Williamsburg and Greenpoint).

Section: Navigating Neighborhood Networks

NYPD DATA: Recorded police stops and rankings for the precincts associated with heavily and lightly policed communities

	Total stops (2003-2009)	Ranking* (2003-2009)	Total stops (2010-2015)	Ranking* (2010-2015)
Precincts for Lightly Policed Communities'				
73 rd (Brownsville)	130,044	2	90,834	2
23 rd (East Harlem)	80,925	5	50,720	7
25 th (East Harlem)	40,845	27	30,574	32
32 nd (East Harlem)	80,832	9	38,250	16
40 th (South Bronx)	58,372	6	59,645	3
Precincts for Heavily Policed Communities				
20 th (Upper West Side)	18,017	62	14,813	58
24 th (Upper West Side)	20,492	59	14,419	60
19 th (Upper East Side)	28,097	46	16,186	53
5 th (West Village & Soho)	16,321	66	10,349	69
6 th (West Village & Soho)	16,204	67	11,531	66
7 th Precinct (East Village)	24,635	53	12,520	63
9 th Precinct (East Village)	26,299	51	18,996	46
50 th (Riverdale & Spuyten Duyvil)	15,848	69	8,553	72
78 th (Park Slope & Gowanus)	14,346	73	11,870	65
94 th (Williamsburg & Greenpoint)	14,748	72	6,725	74

*Ranking is out of 75 precincts (does not include 22nd (Central Park) and 121st (Staten Island precinct which was built in 2013)).

Survey demographics

	Heavily Policed Communities (N=900)		Lightly Policed Communities (N=281)	
DEMOGRAPHICS	%	N	%	N
Gender				
Female	40%	348	55%	154
Male	60%	527	43%	119
Transgender	.3%	3	1%	4
Other	.2%	2	1%	2
Race/Ethnicity				
African American/ Black/Black Caribbean	60%	504	5%	14
Latino/a or Hispanic	22%	182	9%	25
Multiracial	16%	134	6%	17
Asian, South Asian or Pacific Islander	1%	8	13%	37
White/Caucasian	1%	6	65%	181
Middle Eastern	1%	4	1%	2
Native American or American Indian, Alaskan Native	1%	5	1%	2
Other	.2%	2	.4%	1
Sexual Orientation				
Heterosexual (straight)	88%	710	88%	234
Gay	2%	12	2%	5
Lesbian	2%	15	2%	6
Bisexual	7%	55	6%	17
Queer	.2%	2	2%	4
Other	1%	9	.4%	1
Age				
14-20	32%	282	16%	46
21-25	27%	237	20%	57
26-30	16%	139	21%	59

31-35	11%	98	21%	58
36-40	16%	139	22%	61
School/employment status				
In school/college	34%	265	17%	47
Employed full or part time	32%	252	73%	196
Unemployed	27%	214	7%	19
Housing				
NYCHA housing	64%	505	7%	18
Private home/apartment	20%	154	85%	221
Homeless shelter	6%	44	.4%	1
Temporary housing	2%	15	3%	8
Other	2%	12	2%	4
Homeless at any point in 2016				
Yes	23%	182	2%	4
No	77%	624	99%	271
Citizenship Status				
Born in U.S.	96%	839	87%	240
Born outside the U.S. and undocumented	1%	5	.4%	1
Born outside the U.S. but a citizen or have a green card	3%	29	12%	33
Other	.3%	3	.4%	1